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E. V. GATENBY

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Direct
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Dept. of Extension
SERVICE

STANDARD EDITION

Teacher's Book Four

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A DIRECT METHOD ENGLISH COURSE





A DIRECT METHOD ENGLISH COURSE

STANDARD EDITION

BY

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TEACHER'S BOOK IV

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Gat



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INTRODUCTION

THE notes on teaching given in the Introduction to Book III apply equally to the work in this fourth book. But at this more advanced stage much of the learning of new words is bound to follow the process by which an Englishman learns new words in his own language : he *sees* them first in reading matter, consciously or unconsciously pronounces them, recognizes them if he hears them spoken later, and may use them afterwards in his own speech or writing. This, however, is passive rather than active learning, and our pupils are still at the stage where they have to build up a knowledge of vocabulary and structure to be used, not held in reserve. This means that they cannot afford to neglect practice of the four skills—hearing, speaking, reading and writing—although under the conditions of learning the hearing may not come first.

Nevertheless, although the pupils have as yet only a very elementary knowledge of the language, some of the material is for the passive rather than the active vocabulary. One cannot quote much from an author, poet or prose-writer, of a hundred years ago that does not contain words and phrases not in common use today ; and all literature is full of terms that either do not belong to conversation or bear a meaning different from that understood in everyday speech. Thus in Lesson 6 we have *rill* (stream) from Wordsworth ; in Lesson 10, *strand* (shore) from Scott ; and in Lesson 14, *jail* (prison), *afford* (supply) and *be at the trouble to* (take the trouble to) from Dr. Johnson. In such cases it is sufficient to give the students the meaning in order to ensure comprehension of the passage, but the words and phrases themselves need not be practised.

Every encouragement should be given to use definitions and examples from the THB rather than vernacular equivalents

when new words and structures are being recorded in notebooks.

By the end of Book III approximately thirteen hundred root words had been used. Book IV introduces another three hundred and fifty, but a large number of derivatives in addition. All the new words, including the derivatives, are noted in the THB, and definitions and examples are written in vocabulary and structure previously employed and expected to be familiar to the students. The maximum of extra reading that time will permit should now be done, any simplified readers up to the 1500-word limit being suitable. Unknown words will be encountered, and should be looked up in an English-English dictionary specially compiled for the foreign learner. It is recommended that students should read new stories aloud to the class.

Composition in the fourth year can be much freer than in the third, but should be controlled to the extent of being limited to subjects for which vocabulary has been supplied. Titles are suggested in each lesson. To set a subject that has not been previously dealt with is to force the writer to go to a dictionary for a stock of words that he has not as yet had any chance of learning. It also encourages him to think out his ideas in his own language and thus turn his composition exercise into a mere translation. His progress in learning English is thereby delayed.

Some words need a good deal more practice than others in the "fixing" process. It is a great temptation for the teacher to be satisfied when his pupils have grasped the meaning of new material, and if he yields to it he can certainly cover a great deal of ground. But this limited achievement is not knowledge of the language. We want our pupils so to absorb the sound symbols of the foreign language that they will be able to use them as effortlessly as those of their own in expressing ideas. The lessons in this text-book provide as much practice material as space will allow, but going through it all once will not be enough. It is for the teacher to decide how often the reading matter, questions and exercises should be repeated, and what extra drills should be added. The aim is to give the pupil the

maximum number of images and associations so that the English sounds may be permanently linked with what they signify.

Language is an activity, and what we hear and say in our daily life is closely connected with whatever situation we happen to be in. We hear certain expressions on certain occasions, and we associate them with such occasions. There is reality in the employment of a language we learn by the natural process. To hear an exasperated person say "I can't stand any more of that noise" is quite a different experience from reading the sentence in a story. Yet, for the most part, this unreal situation and experience are all that the text-book can supply. It is for the teacher, by imaginative handling and devices, to make his pupils realize something of the real situation upon which the record in the reading material is based. This is where dramatization and acting are so helpful. They make the dead words live. Instead of seeing written symbols of an action, the pupils now see and hear the action itself, and the linguistic impression on their minds is infinitely deeper.

In merely descriptive writing, or the expression of the writer's ideas, in which there is no direct or indirect record of spoken words, the reader cannot associate the language with any other situation than the passage he is reading. But even here it will be found that the words and phrases are closely linked to a train of thought, and the way in which the writer thinks determines the vocabulary that he will use. Thus in such Lessons as those on *Wordsworth* or *Advertising* or *Venice* words are used in a literary association which cannot be given in isolated sentences.

Question and answer work, drills, and exercises are still further removed from the situations and activities of life. Just as a proverb is never really understood until it is applied, so a name or a structure is not fully comprehended until it can be used in or closely connected with a natural situation. In adding practice material to what is already provided, the teacher should bear this principle in mind. Supply what will compel the pupil to call up associative images in his mind, and avoid—as a longer and less effective process—the merely mechanical.

Thus, in illustrating the word *remarkable*, it is not very helpful to say "He was a remarkable man", or "There is nothing remarkable in this town", common and correct though such sentences may be. The association is too weak. There is little beyond a grammatical statement for a pupil to memorize. Say, rather, "X (a national hero) was a remarkable man." Explain why he was remarkable. Ask for the names of other remarkable men or women. Apply the word to actions and events. "In which lesson did we read of a remarkable escape?" "Marie, in Lesson 10, showed remarkable courage." Refer to anything remarkable in the neighbourhood—ruins, caves, scenery; or that has happened lately—a thunder-storm, a local success, an improvement, etc.

One cannot in a text-book furnish original questions for pupils to ask, though they may be given a list of answers and told to supply the questions that produced them. Experience shows that the spontaneous asking of questions by the pupils is not only a sign of good work done but is itself a valuable part of the total learning process, and they should be allowed to frame questions on the second prose passage similar to those asked in the book on the first reading text.

However pressed for time teacher and class may be, it is essential that the Dictation provided in the THB should be given—preferably before the Exercises. Every effort should be made to do at least one short composition, as indicated, with each lesson in the book. Games, competitions, etc., should be explained to the pupils even if there is no time for them in class.

LESSON 1

HAMLET

THE USE OF DICTIONARIES

The pupils may now feel the need of a dictionary for composition writing, and be allowed to look up the English equivalents of common vernacular words where necessary. A vernacular-English dictionary will have to be used for this purpose. In simplified texts there will probably be a good many English words, though not structures, still unknown to the pupils, and for these a dictionary with definitions and illustrations in simple English should be consulted. The use of English-vernacular dictionaries should be discouraged, translation being no part of the teaching scheme.

Some preliminary instruction in the use of a dictionary, including the meaning of the common abbreviations, should be given to the class.

Where there is any doubt about the pronunciation of an English word, reference may be made to Jones's *English Pronouncing Dictionary*, the recognized authority.

Phonetic Signs. The pronunciation of proper names is shown in the Pupils' Book in the international phonetic script. The signs should be taught for the reading of pronunciation.

Note that the word *Hamlet* as the title of the play must be underlined in handwriting or used with inverted commas.

Definitions, etc. In the explanation of words, material specially for the teacher is in black type. Ordinary type definitions and examples contain only words which the pupils have previously used.

outline. Draw the outline of a head, a house, a map.

The outline of a story is not the whole story but the main parts of it.

chief. Main.

character. A person in a play or story.

See later in the lesson for another meaning.

nephew. The son of one's brother or sister.

the late. It means "who lived not long ago", or "was something not long ago". The teacher before I came is the late teacher of English.

Note that *the* must always be used here.

widow. A woman whose husband has died.

ghost. If a dead person seems to appear again, we say his ghost appears.

murder. Kill a man.

poison. Anything that puts an end to life when taken into the body.

order (v. and n.). Tell a person to do something.

The policeman ordered the taxi-driver to stop.

We must obey the Director's orders.

revenge (v. and n.). If somebody does something wrong to you, and you then do something wrong to him, you take revenge. You revenge yourself on him, or, you revenge what he did to you.

delay (v. and n.). If we don't do something at the proper time, we delay doing it. If we act at once, we act without delay.

feels that = It seems to him that . . .

I feel that I ought to go and see him.

I feel we should spend more time on this lesson.

proof. Two and two make four. We need no proof of that. In an exam. you give proof that you know something. If we have proof of anything, we know it for certain. What proof have we that the world is round?

suspicion. If you are suspicious, you have suspicion.

mad. If a man has some illness of the mind which makes him think and act in a strange way, we say he is mad. Dogs sometimes become mad, especially in hot weather

in love with. Love a person very much and want to marry him or her.

she with him. She had been in love with him.

behave. Act. If we behave well, we are polite, and do what we ought to do. Parents teach their children how to behave.

appear. Seem.

satisfy himself. Get proof. Become sure of something. Before you cross a road, you should satisfy yourself that it's clear. "I am satisfied" means "I have had enough" or "I don't want to know any more," or "There is no need for me to complain".

guilty. If a man does something wrong, he is guilty of doing it.

court. Where the king lives.

actor. A man who takes part in a play.

poison (v.). Give poison to.

guilt. We speak of the guilt of a man who is guilty.

hesitate. Wonder whether to do something or not. Wait before deciding. Don't hesitate to ask questions. An English proverb is : He who hesitates is lost. It means that if you hesitate you will miss your chance.

opportunity. Chance. A good time to do something.

reasons why. See **explanation later in text.**

pray. Ask God for something.

prayer. What we say when we pray. *At his prayers* means : While he is saying his prayers.

soul. That part of us which continues to live after death.

heaven. Where the souls of good people go after death.

scene. An act of a play often contains a number of scenes. Usually a new scene shows a different place or time from that of the scene before it.

failure. The result of failing. The opposite of success.

draw. Pull out.

go out of one's mind. Become (go) mad.

suspect. Be suspicious.

cruel. Opposite of *kind*. A cruel person gives pain to others.

get rid of. *Rid* is a Past Participle in this very common phrase.

There is no need to teach the whole verb at this stage.

To get rid of anything is to make it go away, make it disappear. Here it means *kill*. How do we get rid of old clothes (old books, old tins, waste paper)?

swordsman. A man who uses a sword,

the better. The better swordsman.

point. The sharp end. Needles, pins, pens have points.

in case. If it happens that.

refuse. Say you don't want something, or don't want to do something.

struggle (v.). To have a struggle.

politely. Question 17. In a polite way.

paragraph. Show the paragraphs in any lesson. Treat a paragraph as a kind of punctuation. A full stop shows the end of a complete statement, but a paragraph contains a complete idea. See that the pupils use paragraphs in composition, starting each on a new line and away from the margin. When dictating say "New paragraph" where necessary.

The reason why. Possible answers :

1. . . . there are no buses this morning.
2. . . . the goats eat everything on the hill-sides.
3. . . . he can't afford a bigger one.
4. . . . he was always trying to borrow money.

Change of structure :

1. I am certain that if I remained here any longer we should miss our chance of meeting him.
2. He told me that if I took the car on such rough roads I should ruin it.

3 I'm afraid that if I lent him money now it would make him ask for more later.

The Character of Hamlet.

outline. Used as a verb.

weakness. A weak man shows weakness.

deeply. Very much ; strongly.

murderer. A person who murders another.

as when . . . As he does when . . .

Lines from Shakespeare :

Better three hours . . . It is better to be three hours . . .

of few words. Who don't talk a lot.

rose. Show one, or a picture if necessary. The baby in the Brown family was called Rose.

STRUCTURES

1. The Historic Present.

2. *in love with.* He was in love with her.

They were in love with each other.

3. *she with him.* Examples in text.

4. *the reason why . . . is that . . .* Examples in text.

5. *To kill . . . would be to send . . .* Examples in text.

6. *go out of one's mind.* He went out of his mind.

7. *get rid of.* How can I get rid of this cold?

He called early in the evening, and we couldn't get rid of him. We must try to get rid of all these mistakes.

8. The Comparative as Pronoun.

Let's see which is the better. I chose the shorter.

The younger is much the quicker.

9. *in case (of)* Take some chocolate with you in case you're hungry. Ring the bell in case of fire.

I'd better come with you in case you need a translator. We filled our kettles in case the water should be turned off. A doctor was there in case of accidents.

10. *go mad*. The dog went mad and had to be shot.
11. *as when*. In some places the story is exciting, as when the girl falls over a cliff.
From time to time he seemed quite friendly, as when he brought me some flowers.
12. *Better . . . than*. Better one poor road than none at all.
Better late than never. Better learn a little and remember it than learn a lot and forget it.

EXERCISES

A. Possible answers :

1. Claudius *murdered* Hamlet's father.
2. Hamlet *revenged* the murder of his father.
3. They *outlined* their plans for climbing Mt. Everest.
4. The poor dog had been *poisoned*.
5. He *delayed* so long that he missed the train.
6. The king *suspected* that Hamlet was not mad.
7. Have you ever *acted* in a play?
8. His mother *prayed* for his success.
9. Never mind how often you *fail*. Keep on trying.
10. The captain *ordered* his men to attack.

- B. 1. in case. 2. drew. 3. get rid of. 4. went out of her.
5. scene. 6. refuse. 7. satisfied. 8. widow. 9. characters.
10. guilty.

C. fought, court, sort ; ghost, most, post ; day, pray, delay ; scene, between, clean ; soul, roll, hole ; bear, there, care ; noon, soon, moon ; brown, crown, drown ; game, aim, same ; door, four, drawer ; thief, chief, leaf ; look, shook, cook.

- D. 1. John ran up to Alice, his sister, and, as he wanted to borrow a rubber, she lent him one.
2. Edward was walking along with Mrs. Green, his aunt, and, as he asked her to buy him an ice-cream, she bought him one.
3. Mary has written to June, her friend, and, as she had a lot to tell her, she filled four sheets of note-paper.

4. The captain will sail on his new ship, the *Queen Anne*, and, as he is going on a long voyage, he won't be back until next year.
5. The soldiers will fight for their country, England, and, as they love it, they will die for it.
1. She was very polite to him, and he to her.
2. They sent Christmas-cards to us, and we to them.
3. She was very angry with her cousin, and he with her.
4. Our help is important to them, and theirs to us.
5. Hamlet was wounded by Laertes, and Laertes by Hamlet.

COMPOSITION

Write an outline of any story you know.

DICTATION

Although Hamlet believed what the ghost had told him, he delayed and hesitated a long time before he revenged the murder of his father. Once he found the guilty king at his prayers, but refused to take the opportunity of killing him then because to do so would have been to send his soul straight to heaven. The king suspected his nephew, although Hamlet, to avoid suspicion, pretended to be out of his mind. In the last scene of the play, after Hamlet had been wounded with the poisoned sword, he did at last kill his cruel uncle.

A PLAY

Describe a scene from *Hamlet* in more detail than is given in the outline, but keeping to known vocabulary and let the pupils write the dialogue. They can then act the scene. They should not use the Shakespearean text at this stage of their English.

LESSON 2

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

The pupils should be given opportunity to speak in English on a real telephone from one room to another in the school. If this can't be arranged, they can pretend by sitting back to back, or speaking from the corridor.

- conversation.* When people talk to each other, they hold a conversation.
- employ.* If somebody works for us, and we pay him for doing so, we employ him.
- clerk* [kla: k]. A person who does writing work in an office.
- secretary.* A secretary also writes letters, etc., but is usually more important than a clerk.
- office-boy.* A boy who does various things in an office. He takes messages, addresses envelopes, sharpens pencils, etc.
- punctual,-ly.* Just at the right time ; not late.
- dismiss.* Send away. If a man is dismissed, he is no longer employed.
- ring up.* Call up on the telephone.
- Clay and Sons.* The name of the shop or office where coal is sold. The business belongs to Mr. Clay and his sons.
- Teach Messrs. (on the cheque) as the plural of Mr.*
- coal.* We get it out of the ground. It is black. We burn it in stoves, etc.
- merchant.* A man who buys and sells things.
- receiver.* We put it to our ear when we listen to a person speaking to us on the telephone.
- deliver.* Take things to a house, etc. A postman delivers letters. If you order something at a shop, and the shopkeeper sends it to your house, it is delivered.
- ton.* A ton is 2,240 pounds.
- manage.* Be able to do it ; succeed in doing something. How can we manage to see at night? By using a light.
- mine ; miner.* We get coal, iron and most metals out of mines. A mine goes deep into the ground. A miner works in a mine.
- wages.* The money paid to a man, usually every week, for his work.
- silently.* Without any noise.

cost (n.). The cost of a thing is what it costs.

production. All the work of getting the coal out of the mine.

increase. Become greater.

citizen. A person who lives in a city.

It can't be helped. We can't do anything to change it.

books. Books in which the figures of money spent and received, etc., are written.

owe. If we buy something and don't pay for it at once, we owe money for it until we pay.

cheque. See **picture**.

immediately. At once ; without delay.

ring off. Put the receiver back.

bill. The piece of paper which shows what is owing.

write out. Write.

phone. This is common in conversation for " telephone ".

cheese. Two kinds of food are made from milk—butter and cheese.

silence. A time when everything is silent.

cut off. If a voice suddenly stops on the telephone, and we can't hear any more, we have been cut off.

In cities, the water in the pipes is sometimes cut off during part of the day. Sometimes the gas is cut off.

a good thing too. Mr. Johnson means : " I'm glad you have been cut off ".

Who was that said . . . ? Who may be left out after *that* in conversation.

Don't worry. Don't let that trouble you. Don't keep talking about it.

What ever . . . Note that **this** is two words, not one. *Ever* is used in conversation to make the meaning a little stronger.

typewriter. **Picture.**

ribbon. Show a piece. We usually use a black ribbon on a typewriter. It contains a kind of ink.

Look here. We say this when we want a person to listen carefully, or when we want to tell him not to do something. It is not very polite.

Look here, you're late again.

Look here, you musn't talk like that.

severely. Rather angrily, in a very serious voice.

get on with. Go on with ; continue with.

You might . . . Please will you . . .

take down. We take down dictation when we write it.

dictate. Give dictation.

manager. The man in charge of a business. A bank-manager is the chief man in a bank.

Australian. Of Australia.

wool. A sheep is covered with wool. Is your coat (dress) made of wool?

company. A number of people who own a business. The word is usually written "Co."

limited. A special kind of company. The word is usually written "Ltd."

Explain *limited* if questions are asked.

Leeds. Show on map.

It is famous for making cloth from wool.

reply (n.). If we reply, we make a reply.

concerning (prep.). About.

to supply. Let a person have. Can you supply an answer to every question in this lesson? Who supplies us with milk?

extremely. Very. *quiet (n.).* No noise.

there. Used at the beginning of a sentence to show that something is finished, or that one is satisfied with what one has done. There, we've finished at last.

There, I feel I've done a good day's work.

replace. Put back. *Re* means *again*, and *place* means *put*.

Replace the book on the shelf.

stupid. William was stupid because he bought a red ribbon instead of a black one. A person whose mind doesn't work well is stupid. A donkey is a stupid animal.

get in touch with. Find a person and speak to him ; or find his address and write to him. If you don't know a man's address or his telephone number, you can't get in touch with him.

engaged. If a telephone number is engaged, it means that somebody else has rung up that number. If all the rooms in a hotel are full, they are engaged. A taxi is engaged when people are using it.

in rather a hurry. A polite way of saying "in a hurry".
Rather means "not very big" or "not very much".

elsewhere. Somewhere else.

phrase. A group of words.

Ways of asking people to do things.

Answers : 1. (a) Please lend me a pencil.

(b) Will you please lend me a pencil?

(c) Do you mind lending me a pencil?

(d) You might lend me a pencil.

Similarly with 2, 3, 4, 5. See that a question mark is used in (b) and (c).

STRUCTURES

1. *five shillings a ton.*

It costs five shillings a kilo.

Apples went up twopence a pound.

Bread has gone down a penny a loaf.

2. *It can't be helped.* I forgot to post the letter. It can't be helped.

3. *A good thing too.* (a) "He's passed at last." "A good thing too." (b) "He'll be back at the office tomorrow." "A good thing too." (c) "They're cheaper than they were." "A good thing too."

4. *What ever . . .* (Conversation only).
What ever made you do that?
What ever next!
What ever were you thinking about?
5. *Look here.* Look here, I told you yesterday not to do that. Look here, you really must be more careful.
Look here, you haven't dusted the chairs.
6. *Get on with.* Get on with your work (writing, what you were doing).
While I'm out, get on with the next exercise.
7. *You might* (A request).
8. *Peace and quiet.* We shan't have any peace and quiet until the children have gone to bed.
I want a holiday where I can have peace and quiet.
Turn off that radio. We never have any peace and quiet in the house.
9. *There, . . .* There, it wasn't easy, but I've done it.
There, you've broken it.
There, I told you you wouldn't like it.
10. *Get in touch with.* I'd like to get in touch with someone who has a car to sell.
If you get in touch with the late manager, he'll be able to tell you.
11. *In rather a hurry.* Please excuse me. I'm in rather a hurry. Can you help me? I'm in rather a difficulty.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. You might. 2. take down. 3. rang up. 4. getting on with. 5. cut off. 6. written out. 7. rang off. 8. Look here. 9. engaged. 10. get in touch with.
- B. 1. The United States of America. 2. Company. 3. telephone. 4. Pounds, shillings and pence. 5. Limited. 6. Mount. 7. twenty-first. 8. Mister. 9. examination. 10. February.

C. 1. chief. 2. a convenient time. 3. a stupid boy. 4. it was hollow. 5. the guilty man. 6. a loud voice. 7. This clever girl. 8. mad. 9. absent. 10. The cruel old man.

D.

Mr. Johnson *is*. Simple Present.

have arrived. Present Perfect. *told*. Simple Past.

would be dismissed. We have referred to such forms with *may, can, should, ought to*, etc., as the Passive of the Present Infinitive. The forms with *would* and *should* are sometimes called "the Simple Future in the Past (Passive)".

That'll teach him. Simple Future.

are told. Simple Present Passive.

to have received. Perfect Infinitive.

I was owing. Past Continuous.

were cut off. Simple Past, Passive.

might take down. *might* with the Present Infinitive.

I've been writing. Present Perfect Continuous.

shall be pleased. Simple Future, Passive.

DICTATION

An office-boy is usually kept extremely busy. He has to do what the manager, secretary and clerks tell him, to deliver messages and answer the telephone. He must arrive punctually, and get on with his work immediately or he may be dismissed. His wages are not very high. If he wishes to be employed where he can earn more money, he must study in the evenings and learn all he can about business matters. There is a great deal to be learnt about limited companies, the costs of production, the use of cheques, and the buying and selling of all sorts of things, including coal and wool, by merchants. Only a stupid boy will remain satisfied with being an office-boy for more than a year or two.

ACTING COMPETITION

Let different groups of pupils prepare to act this conversation, or parts of it, with as little help as possible from the teacher. Then let the class judge which group does best. Voices on the telephone should come from the back of the class-room.

COMPOSITION, ORAL OR WRITTEN

1. Continue the conversation of the text with what Mr. Johnson may have said to Jenkins.
2. What did Andrew Jenkins say to his mother when he went home?

LESSON 3

EDUCATION IN A UNIVERSITY

education. An educated man has had education. You receive education in school.

university. Mention the names of known universities.

course. A time of study, from the beginning to the end.
How long does the course at this school last?

that is. We use *that is*, or *that is to say*, when we want to explain something a little more clearly.

fact. A fact is something true. It is a fact that water freezes in cold weather. We study facts in history and geography and science.

came to (mean). Meant at last. "I came to understand English after years of hard work." means "At last, after years of hard work, I understood English."

learned ['lə: nid]. Who have studied hard and learnt much.

modern. The opposite of *ancient*. Modern buildings, modern literature, a modern city.

store. All that has been collected and kept. A ship must have stores of food and water. We have a small store of books in the cupboard.

knowledge. What we know is knowledge. You are getting a knowledge of English.

student. A person who studies.

law, lawyer. English laws are made in the Houses of Parliament. We make laws so that we may live together in peace and safety by obeying them. It is against the law to murder or steal. If we break the laws we are punished. A lawyer studies the laws of a country, and helps other people to understand them. All the laws of a country are called "the law".

recognize. If we see a person, and remember that we have seen him before, we recognize him. We recognize things and places that we have seen before. We may recognize them even if we have only seen pictures of them. A man may be recognized by his photograph. If we say "it is recognized that . . ." we mean that people know that something is true.

It is recognized that holidays are necessary.

medicine. When a man is studying in order to become a doctor, we say that he is studying medicine.

engineering. The work of an engineer—the building of bridges, tunnels, roads, etc.

whatever. Anything which. The pupils do whatever the teacher tells them. We must come to school whatever the weather may be like.

Note that it introduces a noun clause or an adverb clause. In the last paragraph of *Life at a University*, and in Exercise D, it is followed by an adverb clause.

truly. Really.

lead a life. **Idiom.** Live a life.

more even than that. He can be even more than a good citizen of the country in which he lives. He can be a good citizen of the world.

active. If anything moves about a lot, it is active, especially when it is quick. A person who does things is active.

We speak of verbs in the Active Voice, when the Subject of the verb does the action.

fellow students. You are fellow students. You work together in the same class. We speak of fellow workers, fellow citizens, fellow men.

ashamed. The opposite of *proud*. We feel ashamed if we do wrong, or if we fail when we ought to have succeeded. If people we like or love do wrong, we are ashamed of them.

wise, -ly. **Defined in the text.**

It is not wise to go into deep water if you can't swim. A wise man does not spend all his money. The Director of a school must act wisely.

increase (n.). If anything increases, there is an increase.

scientific. If we study science, we get scientific knowledge.

present (adj.). "The present century" means "this century", "the twentieth century". The present month, year, lesson.

wisdom. A wise man has wisdom.

rate. Speed. *guide (v.).* Lead. Show the way to.

however much. **Introducing an Adverb Clause.**

It doesn't matter how much (we know).

remain. Stay ; keep on being.

foolish. The opposite of *wise*.

in the past. In past times.

record. Stories ; facts that have been kept. I keep a record of your marks. A newspaper is a record of what happens each day.

study. Studying. If we study a thing, we make a study of it.

full. Whole. As much as possible. If you get 10 marks you get full marks.

STRUCTURES

1. *that is.* See notes in text.

2. *come to.* Arrive at the point of. I came to believe (see, think, understand, recognize, fear, agree) that . . .

3. *make it possible for.* Cf. III. 7, Str. 5. *find it impossible to.*
The aeroplane has made it possible for us to reach America in a few hours. I hope the weather will make it possible for us to visit you.

4. *whatever.* **Introducing (a) a Noun Clause :**

You may do whatever you like.

He succeeds in whatever he tries to do.

Whatever he says is believed.

(b) an Adverb Clause :

I shan't believe you, whatever you say.

Whatever he tries to do, he never succeeds.

You'd better buy it, whatever it costs.

5. *lead a (happy) life.* I shall lead a quiet life in the country.
I can guess what sort of life you led when you left home. He led an active life for many years.

6. *more even than that.* His uncle helped him by lending him money—more even than that, he offered him a home. The soldiers set him free. More even than that, they gave him food and clothes.

7. *However.* (=It doesn't matter how ; to whatever extent).
See examples in text. It introduces adverbial clauses.

EXERCISES

A. 1. humble. 2. active. 3. honest. 4. smooth. 5. modern.
6. fresh. 7. foolish. 8. anxious. 9. wise. 10. ashamed.

B. 1. We bought a ton of wood, a store of which is useful in winter. 2. Our teacher told us about the Battle of Waterloo, a description of which is in our history books. 3. There was a question on modern methods of teaching, a subject about which I know very little. 4. The merchant had difficulty in selling the wool, the price of which had gone up. 5. I'm going to lunch with Mr. Cowper, a man with whom I am very friendly. 6. Last night I saw a play called *Hamlet*, one of the characters in which is a ghost. 7. That is Mr. Johnson, a nephew of whom works in my office. 8. Some farmers keep goats, the milk from which is made into cheese. 9. This flower, the

name of which I don't know, grows among the rocks on the river bank. 10. He went to Denmark, a country in which I have never travelled.

C. 1. study. 2. surrounding. 3. sound. 4. carefully. 5. main. 6. told. 7. ground. 8. lamb. 9. remain. 10. out of.

D. Possible answers :

1. in fact, cleverer than her brothers, too.
2. in fact, it often seems to have no meaning.
3. in fact, they were unwilling to visit their friends in the city.
4. that is, you should speak English whenever you get the chance.
5. that is, there were more than fifty pupils in it.
6. that is, if there's a good picture on.
7. he gets to school in time.
8. rather than go for a walk.
9. whatever it costs.
10. formerly he was an engine-driver.

DICTATION

Fill in the missing words :

A university is a place of higher . . .

Learned men try to increase the world's store of . . .

They are studying law because they wish to become . . .

It has been truly said that in modern times men have increased their scientific knowledge so much that they are in danger of . . . themselves.

In European countries it is recognized that, whatever a student is taught, he should be trained in such a way that he will be eager to . . . for new knowledge and new ideas.

There has been more employment in the coal-mines this year, and as a result there has been an increase in . . .

(Missing words : education, knowledge, lawyers, destroying, search, production.)

WORDS

(a) What words ending in *-tion* are used in this lesson, and which verbs do they come from?

(education, description, examination, conversation. The last is from *converse*, a new word.)

(b) Which adjective in this lesson cannot be used before a Noun? (*ashamed*.)

(c) Which nouns in this lesson cannot be used in the plural? (*furniture, knowledge, education, cricket, wisdom*.)

(d) Is *practise* a noun or a verb?

COMPOSITION. Climbing a Mountain.

LESSON 4

VENICE

head. The top ; the highest part. If you go upstairs you come to the head of the stairs. What can you see at the head of the page?

power,-ful. Strength. A country has great power when it has a large army, several warships, and plenty of money. An aeroplane must have powerful engines.

solid. Hard things are solid. Wood, iron, chalk are solid. Water is not solid. Sand is not solid land because it is soft and moves about.

or rather. We use *or rather* when we want to correct or explain what we have just said. Venice is not really built on sand, but on heavy pieces of wood driven into the sand.

driven. Pushed down hard.

current. A stream of water, especially in the sea.

Show a map with currents marked.

to add. Add 2, 5 and 7. The answer is 14. Put those books on top of each other. Now add another book. We make a word plural by adding -s or -es to the singular.

inland. Away from the coast.

position. The place where a thing is. Your position is in your desks. Which is the best position in a cinema?

- canal.* A canal is like a river, but it is made by man. Water does not flow in canals for ships.
- grand.* Fine and large ; important ; beautiful. A grand day ; grand weather ; a grand city ; a grand old man.
- wind* (v.) [waind]. Go round ; move in bends.
- shape.* What shape is a football? It is round.
(**Draw a square box.**) What shape is this? It's square.
Are your hands the same shape as your feet?
- by means of.* By the help of ; by using.
- waterway.* A canal, or a river on which boats can go.
- St. Mark.* A saint is a very good man. In ancient times, a very good man was sometimes given the title of "saint".
Note [sənt] for the title, [seint] for the separate word.
- run.* go.
- absence.* When anybody is absent we notice his absence.
- smoothly.* In a smooth way.
- pigeon.* **Picture.**
- in their thousands.* Idiomatic. In thousands ; in large numbers.
- earthquake.* When the earth moves and shakes, and destroys houses, etc., we say there is an earthquake.
- flat-bottomed.* With a flat bottom.
- gondola.* **Picture.**
- ... long by ... wide.* **Practise some measurements.** This table, this room, etc., is ... long by ... wide.
- in accordance with.* Here it means "obeying". If we do what the law tells us, we act in accordance with the law. In agreement with.
- pass.* When a law is made in Parliament, we say it is passed.
- ornament.* A beautiful thing we like to look at. Usually it is more beautiful than useful. A vase is often only an ornament. People wear ornaments of gold and silver.
- goods.* **Always plural.** Things to buy and sell. On a train or ship we speak of goods (things) and passengers (people).

journey. Travel; the distance one goes.

Middle Ages. From about the year 1000 to the year 1500.

state. A country. In the Middle Ages, some cities ruled over the land round them, and the city and the surrounding land were a small state.

Note the use of *she* and *her* for a country.

republic, -an. Turkey, France, Switzerland, the U.S.A., etc., are republics. A country which has a king is not a republic.

form. Kind, sort, shape.

government. The ruling of a country, and the men who rule it.
The government rules by the help of parliament.

trade. Buying and selling.

mainland. A large mass of land. Islands round the coast are not part of the mainland. England is not on the mainland of Europe.

envy (v.). If we would like to be what another person is, or to have what he has, we envy him.

rival (n.). Somebody who tries to do better than we do, and to get more reward, is our rival. Shopkeepers are rivals in trade. Rivals try to defeat each other.

so that. Cf. III. 5, Str. 3 : *so much so that*, and III. 14. Str. 4, where *so that* means *therefore*.

defend. If we are attacked, we defend ourselves. Soldiers fight to defend their country. The opposite of *attack*.

cape. A piece of land pointing out into the sea. Show me a cape on the map.

overland. Across the land.

profit (n.). If we buy something for five shillings and sell it for six shillings, we make a profit of one shilling. We sell it *at a profit*.

no longer. Not any more after that time. If the weather is no longer cold, it has stopped being cold.

profitable. Able to make, or making, a profit.

now that (*Adverbial conj.*). **Introducing an adverbial clause.**
It means "at this time when", or "because".

highway. An important way or road. A path through the fields is not a highway.

importance. What is important has importance.

year by year. Year after year ; as time went on.

glory. Honour, beauty, power--whatever made Venice famous. We say that soldiers win glory in battle. When a sunset is full of beautiful colours, we speak of the glory of the sunset or the sky.

a collection. A number of things collected together.

paint (v.), painting (n.). We draw with a pencil, a pen, a piece of chalk. We paint with a brush, and use colours. A painted picture is a painting.

art. Drawing and painting. Do you study art in this school? Art also means making any kind of beautiful thing. Music is an art. Literature is an art. A work of art is any beautiful thing made by man. A vase may be a work of art.

STRUCTURES

1. *or rather.* We have five pictures on the walls, or rather, four pictures and one calendar.
2. *by means of.* They climbed down by means of a rope.
3. *in their thousands.* The citizens go there in their thousands.
4. *x feet long by y feet wide.*
5. *in accordance with.* This was done in accordance with the rules of the company.
6. *sell at a profit.*
7. *no longer (adv.).* Venice is no longer powerful.
8. *Now that . . .* Now that you've learnt some English you'll be able to go to England.
9. *Year by year.*

Year by year Month by month Day by day Little by little	the cost of living went up. the population is increasing. conditions are improving.
--	---

10. *The Venice of today.* In the Athens of today, life is very different from what it was two thousand years ago. There are few Europeans to be seen in the India of today.
11. *to be thought of as.* Florence Nightingale is thought of as one of the greatest women of the nineteenth century.

Now that. Answers.

1. Now that I have a bicycle, I can come to school in ten minutes.
2. Now that my sister has given me a fountain pen, I like writing letters.
3. Now that we live in a new house, we have much more room.
4. Now that you are grown up, you mustn't behave like a child.
5. Now that he has apologized, I have forgiven him.

Passives. Answers.

1. He is thought of as a clever engineer.
2. He is thought of as a saint by most people.
3. He is thought of (by us) as a successful business man.
4. He is spoken of (by everybody) as a learned old man.
5. She is spoken of (by him) as a good secretary.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. He asked if he was the head man of the village.
2. . . . I had forgotten to wind my watch.
3. . . . there had been an earthquake here last year.
4. . . . Spanish was spoken in all South American republics.
5. . . . it would be necessary to travel overland.
6. . . . I had seen the last picture his brother had painted.
7. . . . the law had been passed in accordance with the wishes of the people.
8. . . . pigeons were (are) good to eat.
9. . . . they could defend themselves against their rivals in trade.
10. . . . he might take my class for me in my absence.

C. Possible answers.

1. a board. 2. oars. 3. how clever he thought he was.

4. in their thousands. 5. a good deal. 6. his collection.
7. the works of art. 8. covered with snow all the year round.
9. we can't be expected to know them all. 10. I am never late.
D. (b) powerful, republican, profitable, ocean-going, stormy,
flat-bottomed.

DICTATION

Ocean-going ships carry goods to all parts of the world, and ship-owners make a good profit. Naturally it is more profitable for ships to go the shortest, quickest, and safest way, and by using the Suez and Panama Canals they not only save time but avoid the dangerous currents and stormy weather of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. In modern times trade is necessary for all countries, and it is by means of the exchange of goods that we are able to enjoy many things that we cannot grow or make ourselves. Ocean highways are of the greatest importance, and they must be kept open, especially in time of war. Governments therefore build powerful warships to defend their own merchant-ships and those of friendly countries.

REASONS FOR NAMES

Ask the class if they can explain why or how the following were given their present names : The Cape of Good Hope. The Black Sea. The Red Sea. The Pacific Ocean. The Suez Canal. The Panama Canal. The Mediterranean Sea. The Corinth Canal. Mt. Blanc. Cambridge.

COMPOSITION

- (a) Describe how a ship comes from a higher to a lower level in a canal.
(b) An Earthquake.

LESSON 5

PLANNING THE FUTURE

invite. Ask to come.

every time. See Structure 1.

awake. Not asleep.

some . . . or other. I don't know exactly which (or *what* or *who*).

make of. Do you want him to be a lawyer, a teacher, or a doctor, etc.?

at present. At the present time.

make up one's mind that . . . Decide that . . .

particular. Special ; one.

profession. Teaching, engineering, the law, medicine are professions.

invent, inventor, invention. Make something that has not been used or known before. An inventor invents things. What he invents is an invention.

change one's mind. Decide differently. Change one's ideas.

at any rate. Whatever else it may be or do. At least.

greet. Say "How do you do?", or "Good-morning", etc., when you meet a person.

guest. An invited person.

importantly. Feeling important.

get in the (one's) way. Make it difficult for a person to move about or go forward easily or quickly.

heat (v.). Make hot.

dish. We put food on a dish to bring it to the table.

boil over. Come over the edge of the pan when boiling.

rat. **Picture.** Rats live in holes in or near a house, and eat our food.

trap (n. and v.). A thing to catch animals and birds. We trap them when we catch them in a trap.

bandage (n.). A piece of cloth to put round an injured part of the body.

serve. Bring in on to the table.

go through. Go into the dining-room, the room where we have lunch and dinner.

bath. (a) When we sit in the water to wash ourselves we are having a bath.

Drawing. (b) The thing that holds the water when we have a bath.

soup. It is made by boiling water, meat, vegetables, etc., together. We eat it with a soup-spoon from a soup-plate. Sometimes we have it in a cup.

kill off. Kill. Get rid of by killing.

plant. Flowers grow on plants. They are smaller than bushes or trees. There is no wood in them.

smile (v.). Have a smile on one's face.

amuse, be amused. Make a person smile or laugh by saying or doing something funny.

He amused us by telling funny stories. It was a most amusing picture. I was amused by what you said.

plaster. It sticks on to something else and goes hard as it dries. These walls are covered with plaster.

sticking-plaster. If we cut ourselves, we put a piece of sticking-plaster on the place to keep it clean and cure it.

chin. This is my chin.

shave. Take hair off the face with a razor.

a fellow. One.

respectable. Clean and well-dressed.

blade. The cutting part of a knife, sword, razor, etc.

scratch. **Show a scratch on the wall or blackboard.**

A scratch is not so deep as a cut.

take no notice of. Not to notice ; not to listen to or answer.

spring. **Draw one.** If you push a spring down it springs up again. There is a mainspring (chief spring) in a watch. A lock has a spring.

steel. A very hard kind of iron. The blade of a knife is made of steel. Steel is used in making railways, bridges, ships, etc.

electricity. Electric light is made by electricity.

properly. In the right way.

steam. When water boils, steam comes from it.

oil. We burn oil in stoves and lamps. Motor-cars are driven by a kind of oil. Another kind of oil makes metal things move smoothly and easily.

work (v.). Move, go. Sometimes an engine won't work because it needs oil. Does the lock work on this door?

to be good with. To know how to manage. He's good with horses (small children, old people, engines).

technical school. Where one is taught to make things, to build, to understand engines, electricity, etc.

machine. A machine works for us. Engines, bicycles, typewriters, etc., are machines.

electrical engineer. A man who makes and repairs things that are worked by electricity.

approve. Agree ; be willing.

you could come. That is, if you wanted to.

machinery. Machines.

advise. If we give somebody advice, we advise him.

practical. We do practical work with our hands. In chemistry and physics, you read books and listen to your teacher, but you also do practical work.

STRUCTURES

1. *Every time I visit you . . .* Adverbial clause introduced by such adverb phrases as *all the time, on the days, the year, once, etc.*
2. *some . . . or other.* I read it in some book or other.
I bought it in some shop or other. I don't remember who gave it to me—it was some boy or other.
3. *make of.* A father often wonders what to make of his son. Perhaps he would like to make a lawyer of him, but the boy wants to study medicine.

4. *make up one's mind*. Have you made up your mind where you're going for the summer?
 You'd better make up your mind whom you are going to invite. I can't make up my mind how to do it.
 In the above, . . . *mind* is followed by a Noun clause or phrase.
 I must make up my mind about it.
 Has she made up her mind to go?
5. *change one's mind*. We had intended to go to Denmark, but we changed our minds and went to Sweden.
 I'm glad you can come with us. I hope you won't change your mind.
6. *at any rate*. He tried, at any rate.
 We weren't expecting him, but at any rate we were able to give him a meal.
7. *get in one's (the) way*. Small children are always getting in the way.
 He's very busy. Don't get in his way.
8. *take (no) notice (of)*. She kept telling him about his mistakes, but he took no notice.
 They took no notice of the new rule.
 You'd better take notice of what they say to you.
9. *to be quite good with*. He's quite good with cars, (machinery, small children, horses).
10. *You could come . . .* (An *if*-clause omitted).
 You could have this room (if you came to live with us).
 He could borrow books from us (if he needed them).
 I think we could manage (if we tried to).
11. *made by hand (by machinery)*. In ancient times everything had to be made by hand. In modern times almost everything is made by machinery.

EXERCISES

A. Possible answers.

1. I see him. 2. you are in the room. 3. you come. 4. he was talking. 5. he has to go on duty. 6. I arrived. 7. I was

in his office. 8. it rains or not. 9. questions are asked on it.
10. fast it goes.

B. 1. Plaster. 2. bandage. 3. respectable. 4. steam. 5. approve. 6. invited. 7. properly. 8. amused. 9. particular. 10. machine.

C. 1. at present. 2. is very good with. 3. took no notice. 4. make up my mind. 5. at any rate. 6. getting in her way. 7. go through. 8. changed my mind. 9. made by hand. 10. some . . . or other.

D. 1. cloth. 2. asleep. 3. house. 4. funny. 5. machinery. 6. overboard. 7. hands. 8. technical. 9. shaving. 10. food.

DICTION

The famous inventor had been educated at a technical school, and he had always been interested in electrical machinery. When I invited him to dinner, he replied that he was very busy with an important piece of practical work, and he could not make up his mind whether to leave it or not. I advised him to take a rest. He took no notice of what I said, and unfortunately a day or two later he was injured in an accident. A steel spring broke, and a piece of metal struck him. When I next saw him, he was wearing a bandage on his head and a piece of sticking-plaster on his chin.

DRILLS

- (a) "I shall be an inventor." Use other words, e.g. *actor*, in place of *inventor*.
- (b) Finish in ten different ways : "They're getting too big to . . ."
- (c) Answer in ten different ways : "What are you interested in?"

COMPOSITION

Change some part of this lesson into the indirect form of speech, e.g. : Mrs. Bridges said she was afraid they were rather late, but Mrs. Brown replied that they weren't at all late. It was only just half-past seven. She hoped . . .

LESSON 6

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

spend. Live, pass one's life.

district. A part of a country. Are the roads good in this district? What are the chief places of interest in this district?

influence (v.). We are influenced by something when we are made better or worse by being in touch with it, or when it makes us change our minds. We are influenced by other people, by books, by the cinema, by what we see and hear.

return (n.). Coming back ; returning.

on his return. When he returned.

dearly. Very much. If a child is dear to us, we love it dearly

rest (n.). What is left. Read the rest of the page. Here are twelve books : take five, but leave the rest.

aim (n.). What one tries to do or get.

Nature. Everything made by God—the earth, the sky, the winds, the trees, the mountains, etc.

attract. Beautiful or interesting things draw us to them ; they attract us.

glorious. Full of glory. A glorious day ; glorious weather.

direct (adj. and adv.). Straight.

loveliness. Beauty.

in our hearts. In our minds and souls ; inside ourselves.

realize. Know and feel ; be sure. I realize I have made a mistake.

mean (adj.). Poor, common, humble.

blow (v.). (In poetry only). Open ; come into flower.

do often lie. Often lie. *Do* is put in because the poet needs another word in the line.

- experiences.* Experience at different times. I went to Spain for the first time last year. It was a very pleasant experience. See Book III, Lesson 12.
- at rest.* Quiet. Resting. Not moving or active. Not troubled.
- write down.* Write. Write down what I dictate.
- admiration.* When one admires anything, one has admiration for it.
- joy.* Happiness.
- sorrow.* The opposite of *joy* ; sadness.
- the poor.* Poor people. *The living* and *the dead*, used later in this lesson, mean *living people* and *dead people*.
- lie.* Here it means *live, stay, sleep*.
- rill.* A small stream. *starry.* Full of stars.
- lonely.* We feel lonely when we have no friends. If you went to live in a place where you knew nobody you would feel lonely at first, although you were not alone. The hills are called lonely because if you go there you will feel lonely.
- little (adj. and n.).* Not much. There is very little chalk here.
- neglect (v.).* Take no notice of ; have no interest in ; fail to do. Don't neglect your work. That woman neglects her house—it's very dirty.
- ever.* = *Always*. You know : " They lived happy ever after." " Nobody lives for ever."
- humanity.* Human beings.
- cottager.* A person who lives in a cottage.
- declare.* Say firmly.
- spirit.* The real inside part that cannot be seen ; the soul. A man has a body, a mind, and a spirit (or soul). We feel the spirit of Nature when we are in the country far away from towns and cities. We are all influenced by the spirit of the times in which we live.
- soon.* Here it means *early*.

lay waste. Ruin, destroy.

worldly (adj.). In, belonging to, the world.

wealth. Money. A rich man has wealth.

thinker. One who thinks ; one who tries to find the answers to the problems of life.

preserve (v.). Keep for a long time ; keep alive ; prevent from being lost or going bad.

alone. Here it means *only*.

noble. Fine, good, true ; above what is common.

suffer (v.). suffering (n.). When we have pain, we suffer (pain). Pain is suffering. We can have suffering of the mind or body. Sorrow is a kind of suffering. We suffer from various kinds of illness. I'm suffering from a bad cold.

are gone. An idiomatic Passive use of *go*. The word *gone* may mean *dead*, *disappeared*, or merely *gone away*.

yet. But, still, however.

painful. Giving pain ; having pain.

separation. Note the spelling. Being away from something. He liked living in London, but he didn't like the separation from his parents, who were still in the country.

memories. Things we remember.

loss. The losing of something. She's worrying about the loss of her fountain pen (money, watch, ring).

Answers to questions on pp. 50 and 51.

1. Very seldom was I at home.
2. Rather would he die than do such a thing.
3. No longer is it profitable to sell them here.
4. Never have I seen anything so beautiful.
5. Rarely does he see his old mother.
6. Dearly did they love their children.

There's little tea in the teapot.

2. May I have a little more coffee?
3. We preserved little fruit this summer.
4. Can you supply us with a little more coal?
5. There was only a little left.

STRUCTURES

1. *On his return.* On his return he invited me to visit him.
I didn't recognize him on his return from England.
2. *at rest.* After a troubled life he is now at rest (dead).
The waves are at rest (still, quiet).
His mind is at rest (not troubled or excited).
3. *write down.* Write down what I put on the board.
The policeman wrote it down in his notebook.
I'll write it down while I remember.
4. *the poor.* Adjective used as (Plural) Noun.
5. Inversions. See Exercise in text.
6. *little ; a little.* There's little money left (not much).
There's a little money left (some).
7. *is, are gone.* The old faces are gone (The people are dead).
The house used to be full of children, but they are gone now (Grown up and gone away).
8. *a number of.* There were a number of people in front of the house. You will have to learn a number of new words.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. joy. 2. spirit. 3. noble. 4. declared. 5. laid waste. 6. preserved. 7. direct. 8. suffering. 9. are gone. 10. yet.
- B. Possible answers :
1. The rich live on the western side of the city. 2. The wise know it already. 3. He always shows sympathy to the poor and humble. 4. The stupid usually fail. 5. The good will receive a reward. 6. The guilty will be punished. 7. Let us give honour to the brave. 8. We must take the rough with the smooth (in life). 9. The elder was better looking. 10. Some of the more curious looked in her desk.
 - C. 1. . . . and he realized his fault.
2. . . . and that money had been lost.
3. . . . and by what another friend had done.
4. . . . but the other book was not interesting.
5. . . . but he did not try to win worldly success.

6. . . . and his brother will have been disappointed, too.
7. . . . and the second driver ran into a ditch.
8. . . . have lived twelve years in theirs.
9. . . . two have been killed.
10. Nobody can be amused or will be amused by this play.

D. Possible answers

1. I would take it to be mended.
2. I would try to get in through a window.
3. I would go to the cinema in the afternoon.
4. I would go and call on a friend.
5. I would look for a place to shelter in.
6. I would climb up and help it to get down.
7. I would take them to the Post Office.
8. I would throw him a rope.
9. I would throw stones at it.
10. I would sit still and see it again.

Dictation. Dictate the lines of poetry from this lesson.

A competition. How many words of four letters can you write in five minutes?

Composition. The Value of Books.

LESSON 7

TWO LETTERS

grateful. I am very grateful to you = I feel I want to thank you. We are grateful when people help us or give us things.

air-mail. Mail = post.

praise (v.). Say something is good.

boast (v.). Praise oneself. A person boasts when he says how well he can do something.

copy (n. and v.). If you write in your note-books what is on the board or in another book, you copy it. You make a copy of it.

corrections. The correct words.

- fair* (adj.). Beautiful. A fair copy = a clean, clear copy.
- brother-in-law*. A sister's husband ; a wife's brother.
- close* (adj.). Near.
- selfish*. Liking to please oneself ; not thinking about pleasing or helping others.
- cross out*. Draw a line through a word to show that it's wrong.
- popular*. Liked by everybody. A popular song, book, actor.
- tidy, untidy*. A room is tidy if everything is in its right place. Is your desk tidy? A man looks untidy if his clothes don't fit him, if his shoes are dirty, etc.
- collar*. **Object.**
- fit* (v.). Cf. *fit over* III, 17 and *fit on* III, 18. A thing fits us when it is just the right size.
- strike a match*. **Demonstrate.**
- light* (v.). If we make something start to burn, we light it. We light a fire, a candle, a cigarette, a pipe.
- fat* (adj.). The opposite of *thin*.
- good-tempered*. Never getting angry.
- joke* (n. and v.). When we joke we say something funny or not serious. We make a joke. To play a joke on somebody is to do something to make people laugh at him ; play a trick on him.
- scold*. Tell somebody (a child or a servant) loudly that he has done wrong.
- dry*. Uninteresting. A dry book, lesson, story.
- burst* (v.). **Demonstrate with a paper bag.** A football sometimes bursts. All the air comes out with a loud noise.
- melt*. Ice melts when it turns into water.
- drop* (n.). **Show a drop of water from a bottle or glass.** There's not a drop of ink in this bottle. We can often see raindrops on the window.
- damp*. Not dry ; rather wet.

Would you mind . . . ? Do you mind . . . ?

Supposing. **Introducing an adverb clause of condition.**

splendid. Fine, beautiful, very good.

set (n.). A number of things together of the same kind, but not all exactly alike. In a set of stamps, the values, shapes, and colours, etc. may be different. In a tea-set we have cups, saucers, plates, teapot, etc.

nuisance. Something which worries or troubles one, or makes one uncomfortable. A person who interrupts us is a nuisance. Noisy things are a nuisance.

trouble (n.). Difficulty, nuisance.

surprised. Astonished. I'm not surprised that . . . = It's not strange that . . .

That reminds me. What I have just said reminds me.

give up. Let go, stop having or doing. He's given up learning French ; he does English now.

He used to write to me, but he's given up now.

shock. Sudden feeling. If you touch an electric wire, you get an electric shock. I received a shock when I opened the telegram and read the bad news.

neat. Tidy, clean, nicely arranged. Neat writing, a neat room.

cause (n.). The opposite of *result*. Reason. Careless driving is the cause of many accidents.

separate (adj.). **Note the spelling and pronunciation** ['sepərit].

Another, different, not joined together.

My brother and I sleep in separate beds.

Use a separate note-book for English.

not much of a letter. Not a very good letter.

P.S. Postscript. Written after. Anything we add at the end of a letter after we've signed it.

explanation. If we explain something, we give an explanation of it.

service. Help. When we help a person, we do him a service. We expect good service from servants.

deserve. Bad action deserves punishment ; good action deserves reward. If you have a lot of mistakes you don't deserve good marks.

thanks (n.). When we thank a person we give him thanks.

There's no need to. You needn't ; it's not necessary to.

most likely. Most probably.

deaf. A person who can't hear is deaf.

familiar. We are familiar with people or things we know well.
You are all familiar with this class-room, and the other boys and girls. We speak in a familiar way to people we live with.

a questioning voice. As if we were asking a question.

formally. Not in a familiar way. We speak formally to important people.

tail. **Picture or drawing.**

STRUCTURES

1. *-in-law.* See p. 59.
2. *play a joke (trick) on.* He played a joke on his sister.
We don't play jokes on old people.
3. *Would you mind -ing . . . ?* Would you mind posting this letter for me?
4. *Don't mention it.* There's no need to thank me or apologize.
5. *After you.* Asking someone to go first.
6. *Supposing . . .* Introducing an adverb clause of condition.
Supposing it rains, what shall I do?
Supposing I'm late, will you wait?
7. *That reminds me.* Used when we begin to talk about something else that we have been reminded of by what has just been said.
My elder brother came to see us last week. That reminds me, you didn't know he was married now, did you?

8. *make a joke*. Say something in a funny way to make others laugh.
9. *to be not much of*. To be not very good (at).
This isn't much of a game. It wasn't much of a story.
My attempt at writing a play wasn't much of a success.
10. *There's no need to*. It isn't necessary to.
11. *most (very) likely*. Most probably.
Note that we don't use *likely* by itself to mean *probably*.
Do you think it will rain? Most (very) likely.
I shall most likely go with him if he asks me.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. A pipe froze and burst, and later water came through the wall. 2. He touched an electric wire, and so he got a shock. 3. She was very selfish, and therefore nobody liked her. 4. The old man was very deaf, and he kept on saying "What?" 5. I sent the letter by air-mail, and a reply came in less than a week. 6. The price of tobacco has gone up again, and so my father has given up smoking. 7. He made a great many mistakes, and therefore his paper was covered with corrections. 8. The postman was new to the district, and he delivered letters to the wrong houses. 9. She broke the only large dish they had, and naturally her mother scolded her. 10. It was a glorious, sunny morning, and the snow and ice began to melt.
- B. 1. *inviting*. 2. *suspecting*. 3. *praising*. 4. *suffering*. 5. *boasting*. 6. *envying*. 7. *scolding*. 8. *advising*. 9. *refusing*. 10. *apologizing*.
- C. 1. *struck* ; *lighted*. 2. *crossed out*. 3. *gave up* ; *afford*. 4. *rabbit* ; *tail*. 5. *selfish*. 6. *occasionally*. 7. *Supposing*. 8. *deserve*. 9. *amusements*. 10. *corrections* ; *copy* ; *out*.

DICTATION

(1) We should always be grateful when anybody does us a service, or helps us when we are in trouble. Selfish people rarely deserve thanks for anything, though they sometimes boast about what they have done. The really popular man is one who is good-tempered, can enjoy a joke, and prefers to praise others rather than scold them.

(2) Much to my surprise, a fat man with whom I was not familiar once came up to me and said he was a relation of mine. As he was rather deaf, I had to shout to make him hear, much to the amusement of some people who had stopped to listen. "I don't know you", I said. "I'm your brother-in-law", he replied. "I have no sisters", I told him. "I'm your wife's brother", he said. "I'm not married", I shouted close to his ear, while people around laughed louder. He didn't seem to believe me, for he searched in his pocket-book and took out a photograph. "Isn't this you?" "No, it isn't", I answered firmly. "Well, it's like you", he said, "but I suppose I've made a mistake". And he walked away. I thought at first that it might have been a practical joke, but most likely the true explanation was that he intended to borrow money.

Spelling Competition. Arrange the class in groups of from six to ten, each with a leader. Give each leader a fairly long list of words from the text-book. Anybody failing to spell a word correctly drops out until only one pupil and the leader are left in each group. Now give the leaders a test with another list. Finally have a competition in which only the previous winners take part.

Composition. Describe two or three practical jokes.

LESSON 8

LAND'S END

Land's End. Show this cape and towns, etc., on the map.
neighbourhood. The district round about.

proper. Real ; what it ought to be. Have we a proper library? A proper duster, pen, house, class-room.

picture-postcard. Show one.

hardly any. Very little.

all the more. Because they haven't told us much in letters, there will be more to tell us when they get back.
The is an adverb.

following. Next.

healthy. Quite well and strong. I've been much healthier since I came to live here.

tour. A journey for business or pleasure on which one stops at various places. A walking-tour, a holiday-tour, a motor-tour, a business-tour. They went on a tour round France.

going and coming. On the way there and on the way back.

book (v.). Pay for a ticket, etc., before going to a theatre or on a journey.

tourist. A person who goes on a tour, especially for pleasure.

coffee-house. An old name for a restaurant.

worth eating. Good enough to eat.

do without. Be satisfied not to have any. If you haven't a book you must borrow one or do without.
If we can't afford to buy something, we must do without it.

right in front. As far forward as possible. Sit right at the back.

Dartmoor. Show on the map.

"Dart" is the name of a river. A moor is wild, open country where nothing is grown by farmers, but there are usually sheep to eat the grass.

wild. Lonely, growing nothing of value, rocky.

for miles. For a long way. *pig.* **Picture.**

upset (v.). Turn over ; turn wrong side up.

corn-field. Corn is grain of various kinds—wheat, etc.

fright. When a person is suddenly frightened, he gets a fright.

patient, -ly. Waiting without complaining.

tin. A kind of metal. It is used for making pans, etc. Fruit and meat are preserved in tins—made of tin. See the picture of a tin-opener, II. p. 58.

- bay.* **Show a bay on the map.**
- tide.* The sea rises and falls twice every day. When it rises, we say the tide is coming in ; when it falls, we say the tide is going out.
- cave.* A large opening, like a room, in rocks and cliffs. In ancient times men lived in caves.
- cut off.* Surrounded ; the way of escape stopped.
- second (n.).* There are sixty seconds in a minute.
- copper.* Another metal. **Show a piece of copper wire.**
- kettle.* **See the picture in Bk. II, p. 11.**
- besides (prep.).* In addition to ; as well as.
- harbour.* A place with smooth water for ships.
- old-fashioned.* Belonging to an older time. An old-fashioned custom, house, razor.
- worn.* P.P. of *wear*. Things become worn when they have been used for a long time.
- sideways.* **Demonstrate walking sideways. These flights of steps are built parallel to the walls of the houses ; there is not room for them to stick out into the street. Illustrate on the board.**
- arch (n.).* **Picture or drawing.** The arch of a bridge.
- shadow.* **Show one.**
- artist.* One who paints or draws pictures.
- brass.* Yellow metal—copper and tin mixed together.
Show something made of brass, e.g. the door-handle.
- bowl.* **Draw one.**
- ash-tray.* Ash is left when anything burns. An ash-tray is to put cigarette-ash in.
- unpack.* Take things out of suit-cases, etc.
- pity (n.).* We feel pity when we see pain or sadness, or anybody in trouble.
- It would be a pity.* We should be disappointed (if you . . .)
It would be a pity if you failed.
Don't go out in the rain. It would be a pity to get wet,
It would be a pity to miss the train.

postpone. Do something later.

We had to postpone our holiday until September.

The meeting has been postponed until next week.

sack. A long bag for holding corn, flour, etc.

kit, kitten. A kitten is a young cat.

what it felt like. What you thought and felt.

thankful. Glad. *remark (v.).* Say.

tempt. Make someone want to do something.

"I was tempted to buy it" means "I felt I wanted to buy it". "I don't feel tempted" means "I don't feel I want to".

impatient. Eager. The opposite of *patient*.

ANSWERS

Beside, besides.

1, 2, 4, 5. *besides*; 3, 6. *beside*.

Do without.

1. Heat ; thick clothes. 2. No, it isn't. 3. Yes. 4. Two. *picnicking.* Note the spelling.

STRUCTURES

1. *All the more (less, better, etc.).*

If he earns more money, he'll have all the more to spend.

If you do some today, there'll be all the less to do tomorrow.

If you don't stop to rest, we'll get there all the quicker.

2. *going and coming.* We had comfortable seats both going and coming.

3. *do without.* See text.

4. *right (adv.).* Exactly ; fully ; not partly.

The bullet went right through the animal's head.

The bus goes right to the end of the road.

He hit the ball right over the house.

Stand right at the back.

5. *cut off by the tide.*

6. *It would be a pity.* It would be a pity to lose this chance,
(to break it, if you made him angry, if he forgot).
7. *feel like.* What does it feel like to be home again?
What did you feel like when you heard you'd passed?
He said he didn't feel like trying again.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. thankful. 2. following. 3. old-fashioned. 4. proper.
5. wild. 6. worn. 7. tidal. 8. impatient. 9. healthy.
10. tideless.

B. 1. All the bags have been unpacked. 2. The meeting was postponed by the manager. 3. She is always tempted by the things in the shop-windows. 4. The seats will be booked for us by my secretary. 5. I heard that a party of tourists had been cut off by the tide. 6. Things are always being washed up from wrecks by the waves. 7. Much trouble was being caused by the boys. 8. The attempt will have been given up by now. 9. The bottles were soon emptied by the thirsty sailors. 10. He must be praised for this.

- C. 1. He remarked that they would have all the more to tell them tomorrow.
2. . . . they had seen a lot of interesting places, both going and coming.
3. . . . they had had to book seats several days ahead.
4. . . . he didn't remember. But they had crossed part of Dartmoor.
5. . . . that was (had been) when they were (had been) coming back from some other place.
6. . . . the driver had got a fright.
7. . . . they'd taken their bathing things.
8. . . . it must have been on the way back.
9. . . . he was forgetting the narrow, old-fashioned streets.
10. . . . they were brass, too.

D. wives, knives, St. Ives ; night, might ; worn, torn, corn ; wealthy, healthy ; tin, win, thin ; bay, day, say, may ; cave, wave ; settle, kettle ; bowl, soul, roll ; pity, city ; sack, Jack ; wild, child ; proper, copper ; card, hard ; trouble, double ; burst, worst, first ; melt, felt.

DICTATION

When they heard that the tour had not been postponed, they were all the more impatient to start without waiting another second. First they walked right along the shore by high-water mark, for the tide had gone out, and they reached the cave at the other side of the bay just before lunch-time. They went in under a big arch of rock, and soon lighted a fire to boil their kettle. After unpacking their baskets, they picnicked on the sandy floor of the cave. They were tempted to go exploring, but remembered the danger of being cut off by the tide. One of the smaller boys found a path which led up the cliff, and the others followed him to the top. From there they could see the harbour. After walking for miles across the moor, they were thankful to reach a main road where they could catch a bus home.

A GAME

Who can make the most words in five minutes using the letters of the word *attractive*?

COMPOSITION

Describe the interesting things and places that are to be seen in this neighbourhood.

LESSON 9

INSECTS

- insect.* **Pictures.** *creature.* A living thing.
plentiful. If there is plenty of anything, it is plentiful. Food is not always plentiful.
variety. Kind, sort. If there are various kinds of anything, there are different varieties of it.
bee. **Picture.** Some farmers keep bees.
honey. Bees make honey. It is very sweet and good to eat.
wax. **Show some, or a picture of a honeycomb.**
Bees make wax, too. Some candles are made of wax.

silkworm. It makes silk.

harm, harmful. If something injures us, it does harm to us.
Some plants are harmful.

damage (n.). Harm, injury. Heavy rain often does damage.

crop (n.). A farmer grows crops. A good crop of wheat,
potatoes, oranges, etc. *locust.* **Picture.**

settle (v.). Come down after flying. A bird settles on a
branch.

cultivated. If we dig the ground and grow things in it, we
cultivate it. Farmers cultivate their land.

bare. With nothing on it. Are these walls bare?
If you have no hat on, your head is bare.

fly (n.). **Picture or object.**

indoors. Inside a building.

out of doors. In the open air.

spread. Carry in all directions.

disease. Sickness, illness.

scientist. One who studies science.

observation. Careful watching.

discovery. Something that is discovered.

ant, lady-bird, moth, butterfly. **Picture.**

society. A way of life. A number of people with the same
habits and customs. We speak of our human society.
Bees have a society (a way of life) of their own.

protection. If we keep anything from harm or injury, we give
it protection. A roof gives us protection from the
weather. Our armies give us protection against our
enemies.

injury. Harm ; damage. People often receive injuries in car
accidents.

multiply. Become greater in number. Rabbits multiply
quickly. *poisonous.* Containing poison.

powder. **Show some chalk powder.**
Some medicines are in the form of powder.

produce (v.). Make. Bring out. A field produces corn.
Cows produce milk. A tree produces fruit.
Animals produce young ones.

millions more. Millions more insects.

recent. Not long ago. The recent rain has done good.
He got good marks in the recent exam.

lessen. Make less. The opposite of *increase*.

take action. Act ; do something.

greenfly. A **collective noun**. A very small insect which spoils
rose-trees.

lay eggs. Produce eggs.

woollen. **Note the spelling**. Made of wool.

ugly. The opposite of *lovely*, *beautiful*.

thus. In this way ; by this means.

protect. Give protection to.

exact. Just the same ; quite ; neither more nor less.

sting (n.). A sting has a point like a needle, and it contains
poison. *sting* (v.). Use its sting.

fear (n.). If we fear something, we have fear. You needn't
have any fear of the dog. Brave men don't show fear.

fierce. Eager to attack. A tiger is a fierce animal.

ant-lion. **See description**.

lie in wait. Remain hidden, waiting to attack.

bound to. Must ; can't help doing something.

give way. Fall ; break ; be unable to support something.
Sometimes a bridge gives way. The ice gave way and he
fell in.

make certain. To act in such a way that something will cer-
tainly happen. We worked hard to make certain of
success.

drag (v.). Pull. *unfortunate*. Unlucky.

observe. Watch carefully.

fire-fly. An insect which looks like a small moving light as it
flies about at night.

nest (n.). Birds build nests and lay their eggs there.

Some insects make nests, too.

dull. Without interest.

Answers to *-ish* questions: It was a greyish sky this morning. The water was deepish at the far end of the pool. It was good weather most of the time, but we had some wettish days. Use a thinnish piece of string for this parcel. He's youngish for important work of this kind.

STRUCTURES

1. *Thanks to*. Thanks to the buses, people who live in villages can often visit towns and cities.
2. *all there is to be known*.
We know all there is to be known about it.
He has said all there is to be said about it.
I have seen all there is to be seen in the museum.
Some people think they have learnt all there is to be learnt about their own language.
3. *millions more*. There were many more who couldn't get in.
Hundreds more are needed for the work.
There are not enough houses. We must have thousands more.
4. *take action (against)*. So many farmers had been ruined that the government had to take action. If we take action against the enemy, we shall defeat him before he is ready to attack. What action can be taken to stop the disease from spreading?
5. *lie in wait (for)*. The thief came a second time, but found a policeman lying in wait for him. The cat lay in wait to catch a bird. He tried to escape, but the guards were lying in wait for him at the gate.
6. *to be bound to*. He'll be bound to see it.
They're bound to think he's not honest.
The newspapers were bound to print it, of course.
7. *give way*. The roof (ceiling, floor, walls, bridge, chair) gave way.

8. *To make certain.* I wore a thicker coat to make certain of not catching cold.
Look at the window again and make certain it's shut.
If you're not sure about the spelling, look in the dictionary and make certain.
Make certain that he shall understand next time.
9. *Shall with all Persons after make certain, intend, etc.* See examples p. 77.
10. *all (the) day long.* The sun shone all (the) day long.
It rained all (the) night long.
He worked hard all the year long.
11. *very much the same.* That's very much the same colour as mine. The languages are very much the same.
He's no better. He's very much the same as he was last week.
12. *active enough, too active.* It's warm enough today, too warm. The children were eager enough, too eager.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. politely. 2. properly. 3. patiently. 4. overland. 5. right. 6. punctually. 7. indoors. 8. sideways. 9. immediately. 10. unwisely.
- B. 1. settle. 2. spreads. 3. observing. 4. woollen. 5. out of doors. 6. bare. 7. dull. 8. protecting. 9. Recent. 10. multiply.
- C. 1. Thanks to. 2. all night long. 3. take action against. 4. soon enough, too soon. 5. all there is to be said. 6. made certain that. 7. lay in wait. 8. thousands more. 9. Very much the same sort. 10. gave way.
- D. 1. Production has increased. The miners are busy producing more coal. These farms produce more fruit and vegetables every year.
2. The wall gave protection against the wind. By protecting his plants from the frost, the farmer got a good crop later. You should protect your skin from the sun.

3. He told us about the discovery of a new metal.
After discovering the islands, the explorer returned home.
The scientists have discovered several new varieties.
4. The child received serious injuries in the accident.
After injuring his hand, he stayed at home for two days.
He was knocked down and injured and taken to hospital.
5. There are many attractions at the seaside.
He succeeded in attracting tourists to his hotel.
I was attracted by what I saw in the shop-window.
6. The correction of mistakes is very important.
The teacher sat up late correcting exercises.
Please correct what I've marked wrong.
7. We listened with great amusement.
We need somebody who is good at amusing young children. Stories of this kind amuse everybody.
8. We were filled with admiration when we saw the improvements. The citizens were standing admiring the new building. I don't admire the way she does her hair.
9. I need your advice. We thanked him for advising us what to do. The clerk advised him to call again later.
10. It was his first sight of the sea. This is the best place for seeing the race. Can you all see the board?

DICTATION

Some boys collect butterflies and moths just as others collect stamps or coins.

If locusts settle on growing crops, they are bound to do a great deal of damage.

Observation by scientists has shown that flies spread certain diseases.

There is one variety of bees that makes poisonous honey.

Have you ever observed ants dragging into their nests things larger and heavier than themselves?

Bees rarely sting unless they become excited, but then we find them very fierce little enemies.

OBSERVATION

Let pupils look at some insect or part of an insect through a

magnifying glass or a microscope and describe or draw what they see.

COMPOSITION

- (a) Describe any insect that has not been named in this lesson.
(b) A "conversation" between a bee and a butterfly.

LESSON 10

PATRIOTISM

patriot, -ic, -ism. **Definition in text.**

risk (v.). Put into danger. You risk your life if you go into a burning building to save somebody, or if you swim in a dangerous place.

to the last. Until they are killed.

nation. The people of a country.

altogether. Quite ; all. Here it means "without anybody being left".

test (n.). Something that shows whether we can do what we ought to do. An examination is a test of knowledge.

depend upon. Whether success will follow what we do depends upon what we do. In school, success depends on hard work. Whether we go on a picnic or not depends on the weather. What do our lives depend on?

resist, resistance. If we fight against someone who attacks us, we resist him. We offer resistance to him. If any thing can't be pulled or pushed out of its place, it resists. If a box is locked, it will resist your attempts to open it.

sacrifice themselves. Give up their lives ; die.

in order that. So that.

fellow-countrymen. People of the same nation.

compare. Look at things and see how they are alike or different. Compare these two pencils. Tell me a building that is large compared with this school.

- independent.* Not under a foreign government.
- in spite of.* = Although there have been. We shall go in spite of the rain (although it is raining).
- border (n.).* Edge. Any part of a country which touches another country. If we go into another country, we must cross the border.
- nowhere.* In no place.
- yield (v.).* Allow themselves to be defeated ; stop fighting.
- mercy.* If we have pity on somebody, and don't punish him, we show mercy to him. If we are in anyone's power, and he can do what he likes with us, we are *at his mercy*.
- conqueror.* One who has conquered.
- give in.* Yield ; stop fighting ; stop trying to win.
- determination.* If a man has made up his mind to do something, he is full of determination to do it.
- the hour of need.* The time when one needs help.
- arise.* Is born ; appears ; makes himself famous.
- to prove himself.* Give proof that he is . . .
- encourage.* Give courage to someone to help him to do something. Make him realize that he can do it. We encourage people to work, to try again, not to give in, not to be afraid, etc.
- will (n.).* Determination. If a man says : " I *will* do it ", he has the will to do it.
- organize.* Make plans for ; make people work together.
Who organizes the work of this school?
- support (v.).* Here it means " give help to ". See III. 17.
- carry out (a plan).* Do what is planned. Make the plan successful.
- combination.* Coming together and acting together. Good combination is necessary in football.
- few.* Not many. *A few* means *some*.
- quality.* Something that makes one person or thing different from another. Mercy, courage, patriotism, skill, pity,

knowledge are good qualities. A man who is selfish, weak, stupid, foolish, untidy, has bad qualities.

develop. Make something grow, become larger or better.

You are developing your knowledge of English.

what qualities we have. Those qualities which we have.

command (v.). Order ; give orders.

obedience. When we obey, we give obedience.

authority. The person or persons we should obey. These persons have authority over us. Parliament is the chief authority. It has authority.

lawful. According to law ; set up by law.

point (n.). Something to notice, to remember.

unselfishness. The quality of not being selfish.

again. Another thing to remember is . . . Another point is . . .

continuously. All the time.

so. Thus ; in this way.

speech. When a man speaks to others at a meeting, he makes a speech. *to honour.* Give honour to.

memory. Here it means "what we remember of a dead person".

battlefield. The place where a battle is fought.

world. The people of the world.

note (v.). Take notice of.

dedicate. Give (ourselves) to. A true patriot dedicates himself to his country. A doctor dedicates himself to curing the sick. A university is dedicated to the discovery of knowledge.

thus far. So far ; up to this point.

nobly. In a noble way.

advance (v.). If we advance anything, we make it go forward. Scientists advance our knowledge. What do we do to advance education?

Lastly. The last point is . . .

thoroughly. If your work is perfect, you have done it thoroughly. If you know something thoroughly, you know it all, and won't forget it. Is this room thoroughly cleaned every day?

refer to. Mention ; say something about.

coward. A man who shows that he is not brave.

patriotic. Having patriotism.

first-hand. Not from other people. By our own experience.

activity. What is being done. Work. Farming, shop-keeping, teaching, fishing, etc. are activities.

value (v.). Feel that something has value. We value our homes, friends, country, lives, etc.

hand down (on). Give. We hand on to others what those who have lived before us have handed down to us.

sacrifice (n.). If we give up (sacrifice) something, it is our sacrifice.

share (v.). Give part of something that belongs to us. Own something together. Some of you are sharing desks.

STRUCTURES

1. *to the last.* Until the end ; until death.

They fought to the last.

2. *in order that.* They died in order that we might live.

A wise man spends less in order that he may save more

3. *compare with.* (Avoid *compare to* here.)

Compare your writing with hers. Which is the better?
There is nothing to compare with a holiday at the seaside. Compared with last winter, this has been much warmer.

4. *in spite of.* He went on in spite of the danger.

In spite of our advice he agreed to the plan.

He has learnt English in spite of his blindness.

5. *at the mercy of.* The ship was now at the mercy of the storm. He had dropped his rifle, and found himself at the animal's mercy. Having lost the battle, they were at the mercy of the enemy.

6. *give in.* He gave in without finishing the race.
 Don't give in. Keep on trying.
 He had no strength left, and so he gave in.
7. *in the hour of need.* In our hour of need we find out who our real friends are. The ship had been wrecked, but in the hour of need a lifeboat came to their rescue.
8. . . . *what qualities we have.* What = (*that*), (*the*), *those* . . .
which (who, whom).
 You must improve what knowledge you have.
 They bought what food they could.
 Encourage what soldiers you have left.
 Share what you have with your brother.
 Use what weapons you find.
9. *Again, . . .* Again, as I've said before, you will need money. Again, the seaside is too noisy.
 Again, if you go by bus, it will probably be crowded.
10. *dare to.* **Notional verb.** See pp. 86-87.

Answers to questions, p. 86.

1. few. 2. a few. 3. a few. 4. few. 5. few.

Answers to *dare* questions, p. 87.

1. dare. 2. dare. 3. dare. 4. dares (dared); doesn't (didn't). 5. dare; I dare.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. my native land. 2. patriots. 3. sacrificed himself. 4. cowards. 5. to the last. 6. referred to. 7. shared them. 8. In spite of the. 9. In our (the) hour of need. 10. few.
- B. 1. carried them out. 2. hand them on. 3. washed it up. 4. Copy it out. 5. Cross them all out. 6. given it up. 7. killed them off. 8. Take it down. 9. knocked it over. 10. set it up.
- C. 1. activities. 2. encourage. 3. unselfishness. 4. resistance. 5. Referring. 6. proof. 7. patriotic. 8. independent. 9. obedience. 10. conquerors.
- D. 1. shows that he is not brave. 2. read books. 3. are the exact colour of the leaves they feed or rest on? 4. she

might save her country. 5. sour. 6. the damage done to his crops. 7. waves. 8. travel about the country. 9. avoid disease. 10. die on the battlefield.

DICTATION

1. He showed his determination to resist. 2. In his speech the scientist referred to all the tests that had been carried out. 3. After it had rained continuously for two days, we refused to risk taking the car along the mountain-road. 4. He thoroughly deserved the punishment they gave him. 5. Nowhere else did our fellow-countrymen show so much activity. 6. After its strong resistance the nation remained independent. 7. I did not altogether approve his sacrifice. 8. All but a few cowards refused to yield. 9. Most citizens give obedience to lawful authority. 10. The patriots within the walls shared what food remained.

COMPOSITION

Put into your own words the verse at the beginning of this lesson.

A GAME

The pupils close their books. One pupil comes to the board, and, using the teacher's book, chooses one new word from this lesson. He writes the first and last letters of it on the board, e.g. a . . . r. The first pupil to recognize the word and spell it (*altogether*) comes out and chooses a word in his turn. And so on.

LESSON 11

REVISION

A. See that the pronunciation is correct, especially in *clerk*, *quiet*, *Australian*, *learned*, *European*, *canal*, *wind*, *wound*, *deaf*, *people*, *pupil*, *wander*, *wonder*. Test for spelling by letting pupils dictate some of the words.

B. In paraphrasing, don't change words that have no common synonyms, or phrases which cannot be expressed naturally in another way. To change the structure is often better than to change the vocabulary.

Possible answers :

1. Insects increase in numbers very quickly. We can destroy wild animals which are dangerous, but it is not so easy to destroy insects.
 2. You don't remember the little streets with their houses built long ago, and the old stone steps going up by the walls to the front doors.
 3. Although we sometimes play tricks on him, he is never angry with us.
 4. Wordsworth made us realize that when we have seen anything beautiful we are happy in remembering it, even though we never see it again.
 5. I can find work for you when your schooldays are over, if your father will allow you to come to my shop.
 6. These canals make it possible for people to go to any part of the city they wish to visit.
 7. Sometimes it is difficult to get work.
 8. It is said that it now costs more to get the coal out of the mines.
 9. Although at this time Hamlet was quite sure that his father had been murdered by Claudius, he did not immediately take revenge.
 10. We may trap a wild animal, for example, a tiger, without killing it, but how is it to be sent thousands of miles by sea to an American or European zoo?
- C.
1. Every time the cat hears the door open, it comes for food.
 2. Whatever you may say, he won't change his mind.
 3. Bring something to read in case we have to wait.
 4. They closed the shutter in order that people should not be able to see into the room. (Note *should*, not *would*).
 5. We always got a bus at the corner on the days we went shopping.
 6. Supposing he's not at home, shall we call the next day?

7. Now that it is April, the weather is much warmer.
8. Only those with high marks can pass, that is, they must get not less than 8.
9. Thanks to a ladder, he was able to get on to the roof.
10. However hard he tries, he never succeeds.

D. 1. He replied that he had often risked his life. 2. He answered that it was dangerous because it spread disease. 3. He said that they had had to book seats several days ahead. 4. He asked whether we had seen anything besides that teashop. 5. He shouted that they were not hurt but that they couldn't get out. 6. He called out to us to throw a rope and they would climb up. 7. He whispered that he suspected the fellow had been following them (us). 8. He wrote that he was very grateful to me for replying so quickly. 9. He promised that he would never do it again. 10. He suggested that the cost of production might have gone up.

E. 1. "What can a good swordsman do?" he asked.
 2. "We ordinary citizens pay more and more and get less and less," he declared.
 3. "When is scientific skill necessary?" he asked.
 4. "Who will take the class in my absence if I don't come to school?" he asked.
 5. "I'm afraid we're rather late," he said.
 6. "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," he declared.
 7. "I have rarely seen such an untidy man," he said.
 8. "One day we found a cave", he said.
 9. "Are ants lazy little creatures?" he asked.
 10. "Some nations have always remained independent, in spite of great wars," he explained.

F. 1. murdered. 2. out of her mind. 3. going up. 4. furniture. 5. recognize. 6. by means. 7. made up my mind. 8. beauty. 9. It's not necessary. 10. all day long.

G. 1. Thus you will understand . . . You will thus . . . or . . . that they thus do . . . 2. altogether neglected. 3. He told him severely. 4. He wisely decided. 5. travelled overland.

6. the questions properly. 7. brought to us direct . . . *or* . . . from the camp direct. 8. Occasionally she neglects . . . *or* She occasionally . . . 9. bring it in sideways. 10. not thoroughly protected . . . *or* . . . not protected thoroughly.

H. 1. orders. 2. was dismissed *or* had been dismissed. 3. had been recognized. 4. will have been passed. 5. have wound. 6. had been amused. 7. Did you realize. 8. will deserve. 9. had been postponed. 10. was stung.

I. 1. the late Mr. Jones. 2. This Australian wool. 3. These learned men. 4. Ocean-going ships. 5. respectable people. 6. Foreign trade. 7. popular. 8. healthy. 9. a recent newspaper. 10. These historic buildings.

K. Put *to* in 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12.

L. 1. The cruel king never showed mercy to anybody.
2. It was a cold morning, and he hesitated for a minute or two at the edge of the pool before jumping in.
3. The stupid boy could never understand anything I tried to teach him.
4. His wages were only £3 a week, and he thought that he deserved more for the work he did.
5. A phrase is not a sentence or a clause, but a group of words.
6. He felt ashamed because everybody knew he had said something that was not true.
7. Fish is dear in such inland cities.
8. The water was boiling and steam was coming out of the kettle.
9. Living alone, and with no friends, she must feel very lonely.

10. She said the child was a nuisance because it was always getting in her way or making a noise or asking questions.

M. 1. When you go to London, please try to get in touch with my brother, whom I have not seen for a long time. 2. The men destroyed railways and bridges in accordance with the orders they had received. 3. If the hall is full, we may have to stand, but at any rate we shall be able to hear. 4. A number of books have been borrowed and not returned.

5. You won't learn to write by reading only, however much you read. 6. There was none left in the shop and so we had to do without. 7. He was a very heavy man, and the chair gave way as soon as he sat on it. 8. Don't give in just because you've failed once. 9. She was angry with him, and he with her. 10. If there's not a train today, we shall have to wait until tomorrow. I suppose it can't be helped.

LESSON 12

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY

misfortune. A fortunate man has good fortune. *Misfortune* means *bad fortune*. If you lose your money, that is a misfortune. When frost kills plants, that is a misfortune. *singly.* One at a time.

Yes, let's. Yes, let us do that.

ashore. On shore. Sailors go ashore when they come off their ship.

risky. Full of risk; dangerous.

basket-ball. Show on the board.

quarrel. Become angry with each other. When animals quarrel they fight.

Kew Gardens. A large park in the west of London near the Thames. It is used especially for growing all kinds of flowers, plants and trees, many of them from abroad.

Make haste. Hurry up! Be quick!

look round. See what there is to see. Look round a park, a museum, a church.

put up with it. Bear it. If we can't cure or change anything, we have to put up with it. We have to put up with bad weather.

bring up. Feed, look after, educate (children). Parents bring up their children.

- tax.* Money paid to the government.
- income.* The money we earn or receive to live on.
- income-tax.* Tax paid according to the amount of our income.
- what it is.* As high as it is.
- criticize.* Say whether something is good or bad. Here it means "point to faults in".
- anyway.* Whatever you say.
- purple, pink.* Show something of each colour.
- bed.* Draw on the board. A bed of flowers.
- seed.* Show some. We put seeds in the ground, and plants grow from them.
- pickpocket.* A thief who steals things from people's pockets.
- fine.* Thin. A fine line, (pencil, point).
- nib.* The metal end of a pen.
- bunch.* A number of flowers, etc., growing, fastened or held together. We carry a bunch of flowers in our hand. A bunch of grapes. A bunch of keys.
- greenhouse.* A building which is nearly all glass for growing flowers in. The air in a greenhouse is much warmer than outside.
- terribly.* Extremely.
- It's a pity.* Cf. "It would be a pity", Lesson 8. Str. 6.
- temperature.* Show a thermometer. It shows the temperature.
- degree.* Water boils at 100° Centigrade. What is the temperature now? Twenty-two degrees.
Note that in England the Fahrenheit scale is used. Ninety degrees Fahrenheit (90° F.) is about thirty-two degrees Centigrade (32° C.).
- I should think.* See III, 13. Str. 7.
- berry.* Show some, or a picture.
- within reach.* Where we can easily get something. The ceiling is not within reach. I have the duster within reach.
- thorn.* Draw. There are thorns on rose-trees.

faint (adj. and v.). If we feel that we have no strength, and can't stand up, we feel faint. In a very hot room, where there is no fresh air, we feel faint. A person faints when he feels like this and becomes worse until he doesn't know what is happening. Mrs. Brown didn't quite faint.

slip back (into, out of, through). Go quickly and quietly. She slipped into a shop. Be quick and slip into bed. The boy slipped out of the room.

disobedient. If you don't obey, you are disobedient.

lip. **Object.** *gardener*. A man who works in gardens.

sick. Here the word means the feeling one has after eating food that is not good for one. Later, when Mary says that Rose has been "sick", it means that the food (the berries) has come back.

broad. Wide. A broad road (river, valley, plain).

avenue. A road, a stretch of grass, etc., with trees in a line on both sides.

very well. All right. Yes, you may.

take care of. Look after. See that somebody or something is kept safe. Take care of your money (books, clothes, the baby, my bag for me.)

trunk. The thick part of a tree.

sleepy. Wanting to go to sleep.

sandwich. Two pieces of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them.

unsympathetically. If you have sympathy, you are sympathetic. You may speak sympathetically. *Un-* means *not*.

dear. Used as a pronoun.

It looks like rain. There are dark clouds. It looks as if it would rain soon.

shiver. **Demonstrate.**

lighten (v.). When we see lightning, we say it is lightening.

root. **Drawing.** *twist* (v. and n.). **Demonstrate.**

ankle. Object.

anyhow. In any way, without arranging them. Some people put their clothes on anyhow. You should pack a bag carefully, not anyhow. *awful.* Terrible.

violent. A violent storm is one with rough, strong wind and heavy rain. A violent shock is a sudden, very strong one. In a violent speech, a man shouts and does not use very polite words.

swell, swelled, swollen. Become bigger. If you twist your ankle, it will swell. If your tooth aches, you may have a swollen face. Wood swells if you put water on it.

earnest (adj.). Serious ; eager ; not joking. An earnest student, worker, speech. *In earnest* means thoroughly, not just a little ; really. He's working in earnest now. It rained in earnest. They began to quarrel in earnest.

make for. Go towards ; try to reach.

What's the use of? Why should we? Will it do any good if we . . . ? What's the use of worrying (talking, saying that, helping him, learning it)?

wet to the skin. Wet through.

in any case. Whatever we do ; whatever happens ; whether we do it or not. He'll fail in any case. In any case, I'll ask him (whether he refuses or not). Do your best in any case (whether you succeed or not).

We'd much better . . . It would have been better for us if we had stayed at home.

catch our death of cold. Catch a very bad cold which may kill us.

STRUCTURES

1. **make haste.** Make haste and finish your work (get there as quickly as you can, tell me, clean the board).
2. **look round.** They looked round the town hall (the old tower, the castle, the school).

3. *put up with*. I can't put up with this pain any longer.
They were always quarrelling because they couldn't
put up with each other.
We can't help it. We must put up with it.
4. *with income tax what it is*. See p. 108.
5. *It's a pity. What a pity*. It's a pity we can't go.
What a pity we can't go. It's a pity he didn't pass.
What a pity he didn't pass.
6. *within reach (of)*. Dangerous things must not be within
reach of young children.
The fruit was not within their reach.
I found it under the cupboard. It was just within
reach. Our house is within easy reach of the station.
7. *take care of*. Stay at home and take care of the baby.
Who will take care of your dog while you are away?
Take care of my bag for me for a minute, will you?
8. *in earnest*. It's snowing in earnest now.
They cleaned the house in earnest. He began to row
in earnest when he saw how far the boat was from land.
9. *make for*. They knew they were lost, so they made for a
cottage in the valley. We shan't get there tonight:
we'd better make for the nearest village.
10. *What's the use of . . . ?* What's the use of doing that?
11. *in any case*. I'll write to you in any case.
In any case you'll get there some time tomorrow.
He has enough money to live on in any case.
12. *We'd much better have . . .* See p. 106.
13. *catch (get) one's death of cold*. There was no heat in the
hut, which was very damp. I nearly caught my death
of cold.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. take care of. 2. What's the use of. 3. was brought up.
4. put up with. 5. make haste. 6. In any case. 7. made for.
8. wet to the skin. 9. within reach of. 10. in earnest.

B. 1. risky. 2. sleepy. 3. earnest. 4. fine. 5. sick. 6. awful. 7. pink. 8. broad. 9. violent. 10. purple.

C. 1. Trunk, branch, leaf, root, top, fruit. 2. Hurry up. Be quick. 3. Put them in the ground and water them. 4. By means of stoves or hot-water pipes. 5. Red and blue. 6. It swells. 7. All right. Yes. Yes, you may. 8. Came in quietly. Entered quietly. 9. Travelled. 10. Singly.

D. 1. . . . where they should go first.
2. . . . if they could get tea there.
3. . . . what hats mattered, anyway.
4. . . . what the temperature was.
5. . . . that it could have fallen out of his pocket.
6. . . . where his pen was.
7. . . . if her mother was all right.
8. . . . if it hadn't suddenly turned cold.
9. . . . Mary what she had done to herself and whether she couldn't walk at all.
10. . . . if she didn't think they'd much better have stayed at home.

DICTATION

This lesson is called "Misfortunes Never Come Singly"—which is an English proverb—because the Brown family were unlucky in several ways on what they hoped would be a pleasant afternoon in Kew Gardens. First Mr. Brown lost his fountain pen. He hadn't mislaid it : it had been taken by a pickpocket. Then Mrs. Brown was overcome by the heat, and nearly fainted before they could get her out into the fresh air. Meanwhile, young Rose had been eating some berries which later made her very sick. Fortunately they were not poisonous, as Mrs. Brown had feared. Not so very long afterwards, when it was time for them to have their picnic tea, a violent storm came on. Mary, who had fallen over a root and twisted her ankle, which became very much swollen, had to be carried. They all got wet to the skin before they reached the station. Mrs. Brown's new hat was ruined and Jack remarked sadly that even the sandwiches had been spoilt.

Reply to the following remarks :

1. Hamlet suspected that his father had been murdered. (Yes, he had been poisoned by Claudius.)
2. My typewriter needs a new ribbon. (Can you get one at the shop near here?)
3. I feel that I need more practice with my English. (Haven't you an English friend you can talk to?)
4. When I was in Venice, I was taken to the station in a gondola. (Was it like being in an ordinary boat?)
5. I can't make up my mind whether to go for a bathe or not. (Come for a walk with me instead.)
6. I like Wordsworth's poetry very much. (So do I. We read about him in Lesson 6.)
7. My brother had an accident, and he's been deaf ever since. (What sort of accident was it?)
8. We ought to encourage more tourists to come. (Yes, there are plenty of attractions for them.)
9. I'm not much interested in insects. (Neither am I. But I like butterflies.)
10. They hadn't enough money to carry out their plans. (What did they want to do?)
11. I don't like walking on muddy roads. (Neither do I. One spoils one's shoes and stockings.)
12. We'd much better have told him the news at once. (Yes, I think so. If he'd known earlier he could have caught a train yesterday.)

COMPOSITION

Criticize anything that anybody said or did in the story in this lesson.

LESSON 13

ADVERTISEMENTS

advertisement [əd'və:tizmənt]. Show some.

for sale. To be sold. If we have goods to sell, they are for sale, or, on sale.

- advertise.* Put an advertisement somewhere.
- expense.* Spending of money, time, etc.
- articles.* Things, goods. Count the articles on my desk.
- competition.* Trying to do things better, or sell things more cheaply, than others do. There is usually competition in games.
- take.* Consider.
- market.* Here it means the people who want to buy. A market is also a place where things are sold.
- foreigner.* A person belonging to another country. Do you know any foreigners?
- manufacturer.* One who makes or manufactures.
- particulars.* The various things one wants to know about anything—the price, the size, the speed, the shape, etc. Can you give me some particulars about this school?
- choice.* The choosing of something ; *make a choice* means “decide what to choose”.
- make (n.).* Kind ; sort ; special name. What make is your fountain pen (watch, bicycle)?
- attractive.* Having attraction ; attracting. An attractive view, child, drawing, book.
- details.* Particulars. Give me some details of what you did on your last holiday.
- fittings.* Show the fittings (the fixed things) in the room—the blackboard, the hat-pegs, the door-handle, the window-catches, the locks. Fittings are the parts that are fastened on to something else.
- to run (something).* To make it go ; to use it ; to manage it. A woman runs a home ; a man runs a car, a business.
- enquire, enquiry.* To ask about something. A man called to enquire whether Mr. Jones lived here. When we enquire, we make an enquiry. In some big buildings there is an enquiry office.
- strangely enough.* Strange to say.

state (v.). Say, write something. The man stated that somebody had struck him. It is stated in a book.

agent. One who acts for another, especially as buyer or seller. Most big companies have agents in other countries.

variety. If there is much variety in things, they are different in many ways. We see much variety in houses, clothes, schools, books, etc.

classify. Put into classes or groups. Books are classified in a library.

heading. Title. Words put at the top or head of anything.

(house) to let. A house which is empty. The owner wants to find someone to live in it.

personal. For or about persons. A personal letter is not a business letter.

exchange (v.). Give one thing in exchange for another.

overcoat. We wear an overcoat out of doors to keep us warm in winter. *return* (v.t.). Give back.

commercial. Having to do with trade.

request (n.). If we ask for something we make a request.

humour. A story that is full of humour makes us laugh. A joke contains humour.

humorous. Full of humour ; funny.

statement. What is said or stated. A question is not a statement.

point of view. The way in which a person considers something. From a farmer's point of view, rain is very useful. From our point of view, it is often a nuisance. From a woman's point of view, football is not very interesting.

repeat. Say or do again. Repeat what I have just said.

soap. We wash with soap and water.

agency. A business run by an agent.

psychology. The science which studies the mind, and the way people behave. *essential*. Necessary.

draw up. Make. We draw up a plan, a time-table, etc.
understanding (n.). If we understand something, we have an understanding of it.

human nature. The way in which human beings think and behave. It is human nature to laugh at anything funny, to be angry, to feel sorry, to dislike work, etc.

part with. Let it go ; go from ; send away. He parted with his bicycle (sold it or gave it away). He parted with his parents at the station (He or they went away by train). *unskilful.* Not skilful ; not clever.

annoy. We feel annoyed when we don't like people or things, especially when they make us feel uncomfortable. If you get your shoes dirty, it is very annoying. If someone interrupts you, you feel annoyed with (at) him.

psychological. Having to do with psychology. Psychological studies, books, reasons.

paste (n.). If you mix flour with water, it becomes paste. We can stick things together with paste. We use a kind of paste to brush our teeth with.

manufacture (v.). Make ; especially to make a lot of anything to sell.

trial. A test. If we try something to see whether it is good, or whether we like it, we give it a trial.

imaginary. Not real ; imagined.

moral (adj.). Having to do with the difference between right and wrong. If something is not moral, it is not good. "On the moral side" here means "thinking about what is honest and dishonest". There is moral teaching in all good books.

have anything (nothing) to do with. Take notice of ; be interested in ; be friendly with ; know or do something about.

Don't have anything to do with that man.

Had you anything to do with breaking that window?

(=Did you do it? Do you know how it got broken?)
A bookseller sells books; he has nothing to do with writing them.

deceive. Make people believe what is not true.

(they) turn out to be. Are seen to be; prove to be. That man I met yesterday turned out to be an old friend of my father's.

matter (n.). What something is made of. Here it means something put into the medicine to give it colour.

dishonest. Not honest.

On the other hand. Quite different from what has just been said. From the opposite point of view.

educational. Teaching something. Having to do with education. Educational books, furniture, meetings, etc.

effect. The opposite of *cause*. Result. Every cause has an effect. Rain has a good effect on growing crops. Every book we read has some effect on us.

health. If we feel well all the time, we have good health.

If we are often ill, we have poor health.

shipping. A number of ships. A shipping company is one which owns ships. *clothing.* Clothes.

review (n.). A review of a book is a short description of it in a newspaper, etc.

information. What is told to us. News. Can you give me any information about the roads in this district?

under the sun. In the world.

Preferable, -bly ['prefərəbl]. If we prefer A to B, A is preferable. Preferably we read A.

advantage. A condition that brings profit or help. You are having the advantage of a good education. If you have a good memory, you have an advantage in learning English. Is there any advantage in knowing more than one language?

in this connection. Here it means "in what we have been talking about", that is, the printing of advertisements in a language that can be understood.

STRUCTURES

1. *in the case of*. Taking as an example.
Every child should learn to swim, but in the case of children in villages, there is often no place where they can be taught.
2. *strangely enough*. Strange to say.
Strangely enough, fish is often dear in towns on the coast.
3. *a house to let*. **Infinitive as adjective**.
This is a good book to read. That's not the right word to use. Here's a comfortable chair to sit in.
4. *as might be expected*. See examples p. 116.
5. *have anything (nothing) to do with*.
Don't have anything to do with him.
The pictures have been taken out of the cupboard.
Had you anything to do with it?
Somebody took the stamps off the envelope, but I had nothing to do with it.
6. *turn out to be*. The news turned out to be false.
It turned out to be a mistake. We thought the letter was serious, but it turned out to be a joke.
7. *on the other hand*. He's very cruel to animals ; on the other hand he is kind to his children.
Taxes are very high ; on the other hand, the cost of living is low.
8. *in this connection*. There are more buses in country districts now. In this connection we notice that there are fewer passengers on the railways.

EXERCISES

A. *Nouns*. advertisement, sale, expense, article, competition, market, manufacturer, particulars, choice, detail, fittings, enquiry, agent, request, humour, soap, psychology, paste, trial, effect, review, information, advantage, connection.
Adjectives. commercial, essential, moral, preferable.
Adverb. preferably.

Verbs. state, repeat, part, annoy, deceive, advertise, enquire, classify, manufacture.

Other new words are derivatives of words already known.

B. 1. overcoats. 2. annoyed. 3. return. 4. essential. 5. attractive. 6. manufactured. 7. agency. 8. Personal. 9. shipping. 10. particulars or details.

C. 1. Weren't you frightened? 2. When did he arrive? 3. What can you buy in the market? 4. You had difficulty in finding a house, hadn't you? 5. You've got some nice furniture, haven't you? 6. How did you enjoy your holiday in the mountains? 7. Have you read this book? 8. Why do you think he's dishonest? 9. Must you really leave your present employment? 10. Why did you give up your house by the sea?

D. 1. We use *soap* when we wash.
2. He is studying *psychology* at the *university*.
3. The *statement* was repeated in the newspaper the next day.
4. *Take care* of your *health* during the winter.
5. I've been asked to *write* a *review* of it.
6. Most *manufacturers* *advertise* their goods.
7. How many *foreigners* live here?
8. We *enjoy* the *advantage* of living in a country with a good climate.
9. The *humour* in his speech made us *laugh*.
10. He gave us some interesting *information* about the cities he had visited.
11. I use *tooth-paste* when I *brush* my teeth.

DICTATION

The expense of advertising is very great, but manufacturers consider that it is essential. Buyers want particulars of goods that are offered for sale. An advertisement should state the quality and price of articles placed on the market, and should not attempt to deceive people in any way. Commercial advertising is often a special business by itself. In this connection trained men are employed by advertising agencies, men who have a knowledge of psychology and an understanding of

human nature. They are careful not to annoy people by what they write, and in order to make an advertisement attractive they often make it humorous.

DRILLS

Finish in different ways :

- (a) It is sometimes said that . . .
- (b) They will remember . . . long after they have forgotten. . .
- (c) A real . . . is more attractive than . . .
- (d) One important thing to remember is . . .

COMPOSITION

Describe the best advertisement you have seen, and say why it was good.

LESSON 14

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON

Dr. Doctor. Here not a doctor of medicine. A title of honour given by a university.

first-rate. First-class.

try one's hand at. Work at ; try.

essay. A short piece of writing on some particular subject.

criticism. What we say or write when we criticize is criticism.

fairly. Rather. The weather was fairly good. I can see fairly well. We shall go fairly soon. He's fairly rich.

work (n.). Book. A writer's *works* are his books. A painting is a work of art.

literary. Of literature. A literary man. Literary studies.

fame. A famous man has fame.

complete (v.). Finish. *purpose (n.).* What he intended.

fix (v.). Make something remain in one place, or stay as it is. The blackboard is fixed to the wall. A picture is not fixed to the wall—it hangs on it. The handle is fixed to the door.

pure, purity. A thing is pure when it is not mixed with anything else ; when it does not contain anything dirty. Pure air, water, milk, gold. Pure white. We speak of the purity of anything that is pure.

provide. Supply. *guide.* A person or thing that guides.

spelling (n.). Way of spelling.

having taken place. See the notes in the text on the Nominative

Absolute.

down to. Until.

ornamental. For ornament ; beautiful but not useful.

as for. Mentioning ; speaking of ; considering.

The phrase introduces a subject and makes it prominent.

It is equal to " This is what I shall mention next ".

As for cats, I don't like them at all.

He's good at games. As for work, he's lazy.

to the injury of. In such a way as to injure.

Work hard, but not to the injury of your health.

native words. Not foreign words.

such as. **Such is a pronoun.** It means " such words as . . . "

out of date. Old-fashioned ; old and no longer useful.

Bows and arrows are out of date.

Yesterday's newspaper is out of date.

poverty. If we are very poor, we live in poverty.

lodgings. A room or rooms in which one lives in somebody else's house.

He is said to have been. People said that he was.

idle. Lazy. It also means " doing nothing ". We may be idle without being lazy.

From this time on. After this.

is based . . . upon. Stands upon ; is owing to.

Success is usually based upon hard work.

His knowledge of the danger is based upon experience.

remarkable. Extraordinary ; unusual ; wonderful.
Remarkable weather, a remarkable character, sight, scene, escape.

- peculiar.* Strange ; not ordinary ; different from others.
Peculiar pronunciation, writing, weather ; a peculiar way of walking, a peculiar insect.
- behaviour.* Way of behaving.
- appearance.* If a man appears (looks, seems) strange, his appearance is strange.
- was.* **Note the Singular after as well as.**
- rude.* Not polite.
- hurt their feelings.* Made them feel uncomfortable, or annoyed, or angry.
- argue, argument.* If people disagree about something, and one says one thing and another the opposite, they are arguing. They have started an argument.
- either (adj.).* This or that.
- discussion.* A friendly argument.
- belief.* What a person believes.
- take advantage of.* Helping oneself by. If you know your enemy's weak point, you take advantage of it by attacking him there.
 A thief takes advantage of an open window.
 The prisoner took advantage of the fog and escaped.
- oppose.* Be opposite to ; be against ; fight ; argue.
 We oppose our enemies. We oppose suggestions we don't like.
- generous.* Willing to give money or help.
- respect (v.).* Think well of ; believe to be good, noble, respectable.
- learning (n.).* Knowledge got from books.
- manners.* Behaviour. The way we stand, look, talk, behave when other people are present.
 People who are polite have good manners.
- excellent.* The best possible ; extremely good.
- company.* If a man is friendly, pleasant to talk to, amusing and interesting, so that we like to be with him, he is good company.

member. If you join a club or society, you become a member of it. You are all members of this class.

leading. Chief ; best.

only too. Very ; extremely. He was only too delighted when he was told he needn't go. I shall be only too happy to go with you.

express (v.). Say ; put into words ; declare. We express our ideas, opinions, beliefs, anger, sorrow, etc.

opinion. What we think about anything. Our ideas on a subject. What is your opinion about it?
I have a very poor opinion of his method.

shortly. Soon.

independent. In Lesson 10 we had "independent nations". Here the word means "not having to work for a living." Johnson had an independent income.

he could. =that he could collect.

boyhood. The time when he was a boy. In the same way we speak of *childhood*, *babyhood*, *manhood*.

youth. The time between childhood and manhood. The time, after being a child, when one is still young.

No sooner . . . than. As soon as.

for the sake of. Here it means *in order to*.

material. Facts ; something to write about ; details ; particulars.

As a result. The result was that.

of its kind. That is, of this kind of writing—a life of some-body.

sayings. Wise or interesting things that are said.

record (v.). Make a record of.

language. Here it means the words, sentences and structures of any piece of writing. Shakespeare's language is often difficult.

origin. The beginning of anything. The place, etc., anything comes from. There are several words of foreign origin in most languages. If a man was born in France, France is his country of origin.

provided. Here it means *arranged; made conditions such (that).*

The law provides that all children must go to school.
jail. Prison. It is often spelt *gaol.* *acquire.* Get.

to be sure. Certainly. I understand him, to be sure, but I don't agree with what he says.

be at the trouble to. This is old-fashioned English for *take the trouble to.*

translation. If you translate something into French, the French is a translation.

afford. Here it means *supply, provide.*

must be always. Always wants to, or likes to.

content to. Willing to. If you are content to do something, you are pleased to do it, and don't want to do anything else. Some people are content to live in the same house for many years.

STRUCTURES

1. *Try one's hand at.* He tried his hand at driving a car (tennis, learning Greek, mending his own shoes).

2. *Nominative Absolute.* See notes pp. 125-7.

3. *As for.* As for the concert, it was all modern music. As for what he said, take no notice of it.

4. *to the injury of.* Don't read to the injury of your eyesight. Foreign goods were brought in to the injury of our shopkeepers.

5. *such as.* Use only such as you need. Choose such as you think he would like. The apples he sold us were not such as he had shown us.

6. *out of date.* That joke is quite out of date. The girl gave me an out-of-date programme.

7. *said to have been.* He is said to have been a sailor. The school is said to have been closed.

8. *from this time on.* He began to improve from this time on. From this time on we shall use another book.

9. *take advantage of*. Take advantage of the fine weather and dig the garden. You should take advantage of the school library, and borrow books. Don't take advantage of a man's weakness.
10. *few to dislike him*. There were few to believe him (to criticize him, to oppose him, to satisfy him).
11. *only too pleased*. I shall be only too pleased (happy, delighted) to come.
12. *all the particulars he could*. He sold all the books he could. He turned on all the lights he could. She picked all the fruit she could.
13. *No sooner . . . than*. See notes p. 127.
14. *for the sake of*. See notes p. 128.
15. *of its kind*. This is the best school of its kind in the city. It's the largest boat of its kind in the harbour.

One example of Dr. Johnson's difficult explanations of simple words is : "*Network*.—Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections."

At this stage in their learning of English the students will encounter some of the less common words and structures of the language. The teacher should see that the meaning and use of these are understood, but the students need not be called upon to practise them or give them more than passing attention. In the present lesson, where some of Johnson's eighteenth century phraseology has been quoted, the following, when their meaning has been given, should be considered as part of the student's passive vocabulary only: *jail*, *afford* (=supply), *to the injury of*, *be at the trouble to*, *must be always* (talking).

EXERCISES

- A. 1. idle. 2. an excellent. 3. content. 4. complete. 5. peculiar. 6. provided. 7. shortly. 8. recorded. 9. lodgings. 10. discussion.
- B. 1. to oppose. 2. only too. 3. all . . . he could. 4. No sooner had . . . than . . . 5. for the sake of. 6. As a result. 7. out of date. 8. From this time on. 9. As for John, he . . . 10. . . . , to be sure, . . .

C. 1. Certainly, if that's convenient to you. 2. No, not yet. 3. Neither can I. 4. Yes, all being well. 5. So do I. 6. Not at all. 7. Not that I know of. 8. I think so. 9. I thought as much. 10. As you wish.

D. 1. (a) A doctor. (b) a lawyer. 2. Ideas, thoughts, opinions, feelings. 4. A garden, a village, a child, a book. 5. When we are cold. 6. Because they disagree. 7. I would say : " You had bad luck. Try again. I feel sure you'll pass the next time ". 8. They spend them (*or* They take them home ; *or* They buy things). 9. Not unless it is beautifully printed, with ornamental leather backs, etc. 10. (a) fathers-in-law ; (b) beliefs ; (c) mercies ; (d) pieces (articles) of furniture ; (e) taxes.

DICTATION

During his childhood Samuel Johnson knew what poverty meant. When he grew up he went to London, but it was many years before he won fame. He tried his hand at various kinds of literary work, including essays and criticism, but it was as a talker rather than as a writer that he became famous. In spite of his peculiar manners and his strange appearance he was excellent company, and the members of his club enjoyed listening to him in argument and discussion. He was ready to express opinions on any subject. With remarkable skill he would support either side, content to argue for the sake of argument. As for his great *Dictionary*, which took some years to complete, it is out of date now, but it helped to fix the spelling of the language.

COMPOSITION

Re-write the second paragraph of the text of this lesson, using as many Simple Sentences as possible.

Specimen : His purpose *was* to produce a dictionary. He *wanted* to fix the pronunciation of our language by it. He *hoped*, also, to preserve the purity of English, and provide a guide to the use of the language. He *did*, in fact, *fix* the spelling, not many important changes having taken place since his day. He *did* not *collect* words from authors much earlier than

Shakespeare. In his opinion, English literature from the last quarter of the sixteenth century down to his own day *could supply* enough good words for all practical and ornamental use. As for foreign words, he *warned* people against bringing them into the language to the injury of the native words. When speaking of "pure English", however, he *did not tell* us to keep out foreign words altogether. We *should take*, especially from Latin and Greek, really needed words. His dictionary is out of date now, of course. Many of his explanations of words—some of them humorous—are still interesting to read.

The Finite Verbs are in italics.

A Proverb. You can lead a horse to the water but you can't make him drink.

(For oral or written exercise.) Show how this proverb might be used in a short story, a description, or an argument.

LESSON 15

GARDENING

- gardening.* Working in the garden. *ideal (adj.).* Perfect.
- hinder.* Get in the way ; prevent work from going on.
- gap.* A hole in a wall or fence ; a place where a fence is broken down ; a space.
- sweep (v.).* Make paths, the floor, walls, etc., clean with a hard kind of brush.
- rubbish.* Something of no value. In a garden, dead leaves, old plants, bits of stick, etc., are rubbish.
- sow (v.).* Put seeds in the ground to make them grow.
- bean.* **Picture or object.**
- swing (n. and v.).* **Draw and demonstrate.**
- water (v.).* Put water on things to make them grow.
- weed (n.).* A plant or flower that we don't want in a garden.
- Weeds grow without being planted.

spring up. Begin to grow quickly.

wire-netting. **Drawing.**

rail. A long bar of wood or iron. Here it means a long piece of wood to make the top of the fence.

A train runs on steel rails, i.e. on a railway.

upright (adj. and n.). Standing up straight. The door-posts are upright. Upright pieces of wood, etc., in a building or a fence are called uprights.

tools. Things we use when we work.

spade, rake, fork, hammer. **Drawings.**

nail. Show one.

watering-can. **Drawing.** A can is made of metal. We use milk-cans for carrying milk in, and oil-cans for holding oil to put on machines, etc.

straw. Wheat, rice, and some other kinds of grain grow on a long thin plant. When this is cut we call it straw. It is used for making hats, roofs, mats, etc., and for packing things in.

mat. We put mats on the floor of the kitchen, and at the doors of a house, etc. Small mats are often used on a table to put things on.

kneel. Go down on the knees. *axe.* **Drawing.**

chop (v.). We chop wood with an axe.

right away. At once ; immediately.

knot (n.). **Demonstrate with a piece of string.**

out of reach. Where they can't be reached.

pass (the ropes). Put. Make them pass over.

test (v.). Give it a test. *It's a good thing.* Fortunately.

rotten. Old and bad. Rotten eggs, fruit, etc.

dirt. Soil, dust, mud, etc.

saw (v.). Use a saw ; cut with a saw.

scissors. Show a pair, and teach a pair of scissors.

weed (v.). Pull up weeds.

- rake* (v.). Use a rake ; collect something together, e.g. leaves, grass, straw, with a rake.
- split*. Cut (chop) in two (with an axe) along the length of the wood. Come into two pieces. Sometimes the back of a book splits.
- whoever*. The person who. Whoever finds it will get a reward. Whoever comes in first should open the windows.
- to know better*. To know enough (be wise enough) not to do such a thing. He ought to have known better than to get off a bus before it stopped.
- spill* (v.). Let water, milk, tea, etc., fall out of what it is in. She spilt some coffee on her dress. Carry it carefully ; don't spill it.
- blame* (v.). If we blame a person, we say that something is his fault. Jack blamed the saw. Don't blame me if you make mistakes in English.
- broom*. **Drawing.** A hard kind of brush for sweeping paths, steps, etc.
- loose*. Not fixed ; not fastened. A handle, the leg of a chair, a wheel, etc., may come loose.
- tap*. **Drawing.** We use a tap to turn on and turn off gas or water which comes in pipes.
- bucket*. **Drawing.**
- packet*. When things are packed in small amounts, they are in packets. A packet of matches, cigarettes, envelopes, tea, seeds, etc.
- flame* (n.). Burning gas, etc., rising from burning matter. The flame of a candle, a match. In a big fire we can see smoke and flames.
- factory*. A building in which things are manufactured.
- Hi! [hai]*. We make this sound when we wish to call somebody or make him listen to us.
- ... off to*. = going off to.

be back. Come back ; return.

all over the place. Here and there ; lying untidily.

pay you. Be profitable for you. It doesn't pay to buy cheap things that won't last. It pays to work hard.

hire. Employ. We hire servants, gardeners, etc.

We hire things if we pay money to use them for a time instead of buying them.

Answers to questions : It looks as though.

1. It looks as though we bought the tickets here.
2. It looks as though we hadn't enough money.
3. It looks as though that branch was (were) rotten.
4. It looks as though the road ended here.
5. It looks as though nobody knew the answer.
6. It looks as though we deserved to be blamed.

STRUCTURES

1. *It looks as though we + Past Tense.* See Pupils' Book p. 138.
2. *right away.* Immediately.

"When are you going?" "Right away."

Unless we start right away we shall be late.

I must answer this letter right away.

3. *out of reach.* The apple was on a high branch out of reach.

Put the knife out of his reach.

They threw him a rope, but it fell just out of reach.

4. *It's a good thing . . .* It was a good thing I could swim.

It's a good thing I brought an umbrella.

It was a good thing the police didn't see him.

5. *to know better.* See Pupils' Book p. 139.

6. *Where are you off to?* = going, setting off to.

Goodbye. I'm just off to school.

7. *to be back.* I'll be back in a minute.

He said he would be back before 8.

8. *all over the place.* There were books all over the place.

They've left their toys all over the place.

There were dirty foot-marks all over the place.

9. *to catch fire.* The lamp upset and the curtains caught fire.

The aeroplane caught fire and was destroyed.

10. *break out* (of fire). A fire broke out in the theatre.
I was asleep when the fire broke out, and I had to escape through the window.
11. *on fire*. There's a house on fire.
There's a smell of burning. There must be something on fire.
What would you do if the school got on fire?

EXERCISES

- A. 1. wrote out. 2. carry out. 3. put out. 4. went out.
5. turned out. 6. crossed out. 7. look out. 8. broke out.
9. Copy out. 10. work out.
- B. 1. Mr. Brown said that she would probably hinder more than she helped.
2. George asked if he had any wire-netting.
3. George replied that he would try, and that Jack could help.
4. Mr. Brown told them that there were one or two dead branches that wanted chopping off.
5. His father said that George had better split that wood.
6. Jack asked where the broom was.
7. They called out that they would soon be back.
8. Mr. Brown complained that there were tools left all over the place.
9. Mrs. Brown said she thought it would really pay him to hire a gardener.
10. George said that Jack hadn't sawn them straight.
- C. Possible answers : (a) The weather, a speech, a factory.
(b) An egg, an apple, a post. (c) the back of a chair, a tooth,
a board in the floor. (d) A bus, a horse, a crowd. (e) A donkey's ears, a ladder, a piano. (f) A bird's nest, an electric light, a shelf. (g) tea, powder, salt. (h) A bicycle, a car, a hall.
(i) Paper, cloth, flowers. (j) A hat, a rope, a mat.
- D. 1. He blamed the driver.
2. He split the wood with his axe.
3. She hindered instead of helping me.
4. This is an ideal place for a holiday.

5. Mary weeded the flower-beds.
6. We threw away the rubbish.
7. Whoever did this was very careless.
8. Before he bought the car, he tested it.
9. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
10. If you'll bring me the tools, I'll do the gardening for you.

REPETITION

Say the following :

1. Two sheep came through the gap in the fence.
2. Put those rotten oranges in the rubbish-box.
3. I'm tired of beans and potatoes for dinner every day.
4. My back aches with weeding.
5. In ancient times men used stone axes.
6. "A straw shows which way the wind blows."
7. "A new broom sweeps clean."
8. "Where there's smoke, there's fire."
9. Dirt is matter in the wrong place.
10. She gave me an ideal present for my birthday.
11. He ran into a ditch because the steering-wheel came loose.
12. They chopped down a tree and sawed it up.
13. The authorities decided to close the park.
14. He hit his thumb with the hammer when he was trying to knock a nail in.
15. Only untidy people leave their things lying all over the place.
16. It looks as though we had only five minutes left.
17. It's a good thing you didn't spill any on your dress.
18. These buckets of water are provided in case fire breaks out.
19. Will whoever borrowed my scissors please bring them back?
20. He knelt down and crept through the narrow entrance into the cave.

COMPOSITION

Write out the conversation that may have taken place when George, Jack and Mary returned.

A GAME

Make a list of all the sounds you hear during the next ten minutes.

The Teacher should make his own list. At the end, classify the sounds on the board : those which have been noticed (a) by everybody ; (b) by several ; (c) by only one or two pupils. During the writing of what is heard, encourage the pupils to describe anything which they cannot name, e.g. " the rustling of leaves " may be given as " the sound of the wind among the leaves ", and " the back-firing of a car " as " a loud noise like a gun ".

LESSON 16

DESERTS

- desert* (n.). Defined in the text. Show the Sahara on a map.
- waste* (adj.). With nothing of any value growing.
- square* (adj.). Draw a square inch, a square foot, etc. on the board.
- extend*. Continue from one point to another. How far does Turkey extend in the east? It extends to the borders of Iran.
- southward, westward, etc.* Towards the south, etc.
- adventure* (n.). An exciting experience, full of risk.
- zero*. Nought. 0. The freezing point of water (Centigrade).
- oasis* [ou'eisis], plural *oases* [-si:z]. A place where water is found in the desert. There are usually a few trees and some grass growing.
- march* (n. and v.). To walk with regular steps like soldiers ; to go forward on foot. A march is a journey on foot or on horseback, etc.
- lack* (n.). When we need something we haven't got, there is a lack of it. A lack of rain, sun, money, education, etc.
- rays*. Lines of light and heat from the sun.

hardship. Difficulty ; painful experience.

be lined. Have lines on it or along it. Here there are bones along each side of the track. A road may be lined with trees, grass, houses, etc. *beast.* Animal.

fate. That which happens to a person. Here *fate* = *death*.

ox. Note the plural. Show a picture.

are not suited to . . . Cannot live and work under the conditions.

stomach. What we eat and drink goes into our stomach.

store (v.). Make a store of. Bees and ants store food for the winter.

quantity. Amount. Number. A quantity of wood, chalk, paper. Large quantities of food, meat, fruit, eggs, books, materials, etc.

with the coming . . . Owing to the coming . . .

as far as travel is concerned. If we are thinking of travel only.

break-down. If a car breaks down, it has a break-down.

wireless. Radio.

just as . . . so . . . In the same way as.

gradually. Slowly ; bit by bit ; little by little.

eat away. Destroy.

advance (v.). Here it means " go forward ".

remains. Always plural. What is left of something. The remains of a dinner, an ancient city, an army.

continuous. Going on all the time.

extension. Extending ; growing bigger ; making longer.

The extension of roads, railways, forests, power, etc.

food-producing. That produce food.

destruction. If we destroy something, we speak of its destruction. *largely.* Very much.

a question of. A problem of how to do or get something.

growth. Here it means " growing things ".

uncontrolled. With nobody to look after them or control them. *what they will.* What they wish.

- rainfall.* The amount of rain that falls.
- decrease.* Become less. The opposite of *increase*.
- all but.* Almost. *similar.* Of the same kind.
- settler.* A man who goes to a new country and makes his home there and works on the land. He settles in the new country.
- plough* (*n.* and *v.*). Show a picture.
- fail to.* Not do what one ought to do. He failed to apologize, to get there in time, to tell me, etc.
- agriculture.* Ploughing fields, sowing seeds, farming.
- solve.* Find the answer (to a problem).
- presence.* I am present. You are in my presence.
- secondly.* Next (after the first point).
- fortunate.* Lucky ; a good thing.
- sink a well.* Make, dig a well.
- for the most part.* Mostly. Most of the soil is good.
- rich.* Here it means *plentiful, good*.
- throughout.* All through ; from beginning to end ; in all parts of. *observer.* One who observes.
- distant.* Far away ; at a distance.
- horizon.* The line where earth and sky seem to meet.
- surface.* The flat top of anything.
- stretch* (*v.*). Extend ; be long. The road stretched out in front of us. The trees stretch away to the top of the hill.
- comparatively* (*narrow*). It is narrow if we compare it with the wide desert.
- strip.* A long, narrow piece. A strip of cloth, paper, garden.
- system.* Planning ; arranging. The way in which something is made to work. A system of education, roads, canals, government.
- cultivation.* The growing of things.
- bring under cultivation.* Change waste land into fields and gardens.

limited. Cf. *limited company* in Lesson 2. A limited part is one which cannot become larger.

matter for argument. Ideas or opinions we may argue about.

scarcity. If anything is scarce, there is a scarcity of it.

useless. That has no use. *through.* Owing to.

carelessness. A careless man shows carelessness.

neglect (n.). If we neglect something, we show neglect.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Two Objects :

1. The Director considered the boy his best pupil.
2. His friends called him a wise man.
3. The people made her the village schoolmistress.
4. His fellow students chose him leader.
5. Her parents named her Ophelia.

DOUBLE ADJECTIVES :

1. The tiger is a flesh-eating animal.
2. This is a wood-burning stove.
3. This is a profit-sharing scheme.
4. It is made of fire-resisting material.
5. He gave me a life-saving drink.

STRUCTURES

1. Factitive Objects (Nouns). See explanation p. 148.
2. *meet one's fate.* He met his fate bravely. They decided to go on and meet their fate, whatever it might be.
3. *are not suited to.* Children of that age are not suited to heavy work. The plants died because they were not suited to such low temperatures.
4. *as far as . . . is concerned.* We are all right as far as money is concerned (= We have enough).
As far as I am concerned, there is no fault in it (But other people may think differently).
5. *Just as . . . so . . .* See Exercise C.
6. *food-producing.* See explanation p. 149.

7. *a question of*. It is not a question of whether he will do it but whether he can do it.
I can't decide now. It's a question of how much they are willing to pay.
8. *all but* + adjective. The poor animal was all but dead.
Our water was all but finished when help came.
9. *for the most part*. They grow rice for the most part.
For the most part, they live in huts.
10. *bring under cultivation*. This land used to be covered with water, but ten years ago it was brought under cultivation.
11. *above all*. Above all, remember to call at your aunt's.

EXERCISES

- A. 1. quantities. 2. cultivation. 3. surface. 4. extension.
5. hardship. 6. destruction. 7. Agriculture. 8. presence.
9. horizon. 10. Fate.

- B. 1. Above all. 2. met his fate. 3. as far as they are concerned. 4. fail to see. 5. all but. 6. were not suited to.
7. take a bus. 8. With the coming of. 9. for the most part.
10. a question of.

C. Possible answers :

1. dislikes being kept in prison. 2. must have food and drink.
3. cares for her children. 4. must have its soldiers and sailors.
5. die when they are old. 6. is eager to fight for his country.
7. cannot develop without knowledge. 8. is overcome by
misfortune. 9. is the time for learning. 10. is never satisfied
with what he has.

D.	Group	Word
	1.	star
	2.	sea
	3.	breath
	4.	kneel
	5.	locust
	6.	elephant
	7.	fishing

Title

Parts of the earth.
Where fresh water may be had.
Parts of the body.
What we do with our feet.
General names of living things.
Animals on a farm.
Activities on a farm.

G.T.4.S.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Title</i>
8.	poverty	What buildings may suffer.
9.	collar	Tools.
10.	painting	Kinds of writing.

Dictation

Dictate from the text the paragraph beginning : " Crossing a desert . . . ", but ask the pupils to write it as reported speech after " He told us that. . . . "

Composition

What an observer might notice if flying over this neighbourhood for the first time.

A Game

Show the class a large picture they have not seen before. Tell them the names of any objects, qualities or actions that are new to them. After a few minutes, put the picture away and ask for lists to be made of objects, etc., that can be remembered.

LESSON 17

A FAITHFUL DOG

faithful. Here it means " showing its love for its master, doing all it could to help him ".

speaker. One who speaks.

in high spirits. Feeling happy, enjoying themselves.

paw. The foot of a cat, dog, and some other animals.

mere. Nothing more or less than ; simple ; only.

I can't stand it. I can't bear it.

No fear! Certainly not.

heather. It grows on moors. It has a small purple flower.

delight (n.). Joy ; happiness.

or so. Or about that.

right angle. **Demonstrate.**

keep up with. Not get behind. Compare *catch up with.*

absolutely. Quite. *motionless.* Without moving.

companions. Those with him on the walk. He had been in their company.

disturb. Move. Change the position of.

blood. When anything bleeds, blood comes.

stamp (down). **Demonstrate.** Knock (the ground) hard with the flat part of the foot. Children sometimes stamp when they are angry.

inform. Tell. Give information to. *flatten.* Make flat.

search (n.). If we search for something, we make a search for it. *middle-aged.* Thirty-five to fifty-five.

trousers. **Object.** Trousers have long legs down to the ankles.

(*n.*). A cut is made by something sharp, in this case by the heather or things on the ground.

chest. **Object.**

conscious. Able to think and feel. The opposite is *unconscious.*

busy oneself with (in). Be busy with (in).

wound (n.). An injury caused by a weapon.

attempt (v.) Make an attempt. *Attempted murder* : a person tries to kill somebody, but fails.

lying anywhere about. = Lying about anywhere = Lying somewhere.

stretcher. **Drawing.** It's for carrying sick or wounded people on. Two men carry it.

operation. Doctors perform operations in hospital, e.g. cutting off an arm or leg, taking out a piece of bone.

otherwise. Here it means *if not.*

thorough. Very careful. They examined every square inch.

rob. Steal money or other things from. The thief robbed the house (office, safe, bank). I've been robbed. He was robbed of his wages on the way home.

I doubt (v.). I don't feel sure ; I'm not certain ; I think it's unlikely.

foot-print. The mark on the ground made by a foot or a shoe.

have another look. Look again.

heel. Object. go on. Continue to speak.

cotton. Cotton grows on a cotton-plant. It is white and soft like wool. It is made into thread and cloth.
Is it warmer than wool?

for the time being. For the present ; not for always.

strict. Which must be obeyed.

crime. A bad action such as murder.

criminal. A person who does such an action.

victim. A person or animal that suffers owing to the bad action of another.

the blue cotton. Here it means a piece of cotton thread.

arrest (n.). If the police arrest anybody, they make an arrest.

complete (adj.). Quite a ; a full ; whole. A complete stranger is one whom nobody in the neighbourhood knows at all.

stranger. A person who does not live, and is not known, in the neighbourhood.

local. Belonging to the place.

bar. The place in an inn or hotel where one can buy drinks.

stool. Drawing.

stain (n. and v.). A mark ; make a mark. An ink-stain. The table-cloth was covered with coffee-stains.

The back of the book was stained with damp.

tremble. Shake, especially with fear. His hand trembled.
I trembled at the thought.

Not me. = I shan't follow him.

risk (n.). If we risk doing something, we take a risk.

spoke calmly, his mouth . . . See p. 163.

I know. = I know what to do.

waiter. The man in a restaurant who serves food, etc.

for all you're worth. As fast as you can.

pleasantly. Behaving in a pleasant, polite way.

Been walking. = You have been walking.

That your dog? = Is that your dog?

pale. White ; without colour.

hang on. Continue to hold. *let go.* Stop holding.

wrist. Show. swear. Use bad language.

loudly. In a loud voice. *catch at.* Try to get hold of.

throat. Show.

disbelief. If a man doesn't believe, he shows disbelief.

tailor. A person who makes suits.

highly. Very much.

hear the last of it. People would always be reminding us of our mistake.

accuse. Say that a person has done something wrong.

unbelieving. Not believing. For the structure, see p. 163.

see to. When we say that we'll *see to* something, we mean that we'll do what is necessary. Here *seen to* means *looked at by the doctor, covered with a bandage.*

perfectly. Exactly.

upper. The opposite of *lower.* The part near the top.

debt. Money that should be paid. *To be in debt*=to be owing money.

truth. What is true. *blow (n.).* A hard knock.

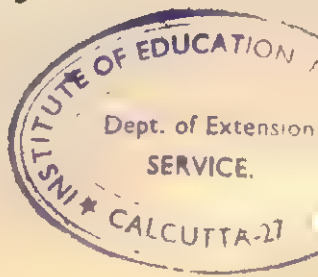
attacker. One who attacks. *senseless.* Unconscious.

come to oneself. Become conscious again.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

p. 163. 1. Similar as they are, . . .

2. Strict as they were, . . .



3. Thorough as she was in her work, . . .
 4. Over fifty as he was, . . .
- p. 164.
1. Rose, her mouth stained with berries, . . .
 2. The stranger, his hat on the back of his head, . . .
 3. My aunt, her glasses on the end of her nose, . . .
 4. The villagers, their crops flattened by the storm, . . .

STRUCTURES

1. *or so*. We shall stay three weeks *or so*.
It cost five pounds *or so*.
"How old is he?" "Forty *or so*."
2. *at right angles (to)*. Draw a line *at right angles* to it.
At this point the river bends *at right angles*.
3. *keep up with*. The dog ran after the car, but couldn't *keep up with* it.
The lazy boy couldn't *keep up with* the rest of the class.
4. *have a look*. Perhaps it's upstairs. I'll *have a look*.
If it's not on the table, *have a look* in the drawer.
I didn't see it there, but I'll go and *have another look*.
5. *for the time being*. He's in lodgings *for the time being*.
Mr. Jones is helping us *for the time being*.
We shall have to use another room *for the time being*.
6. Omission of *with*, or a participle in a Nominative Absolute.
See examples p. 163.
7. *for all you're worth*. Shout *for all you're worth*.
He worked *for all he was worth* just before the exam.
8. *hang on*. He got hold of the horse's head and *hung on*.
I'll carry you. Put your arms round my neck and *hang on*.
Mind you don't slip. You'd better *hang on* to my arm.
9. *let go*. Hang on and don't *let go*.
Keep hold of this rope. If you *let go*, you'll fall.
Lift carefully, and don't *let go* of your end.
10. *catch at*. He caught *at* my arm as I passed. He caught *at* a branch as he was falling, and saved himself.

11. *hear the last of it.* If you don't call and see them you'll never hear the last of it. I once said something that annoyed him, and I've never heard the last of it.
12. Adj. + *as he was.* Adv. Clause of Cause. See notes p. 163. **This structure may also be a Clause of Concession, as in *Patriotic as he was, he didn't want to fight.***
13. *come to oneself.* When he came to himself, he found he'd been lying there for half-an-hour.

EXERCISES

A. 1. chest, heel, wrist, throat. 2. Lancashire. 3. angle. 4. trousers. 5. stool. 6. tailor, waiter. 7. cotton. 8. unconscious, unbelieving. 9. motionless, senseless. 10. sworn.

- B. 1. His fingers were stained with ink.
 2. The police searched for the criminal.
 3. They arrested a person early in the morning.
 4. His father blamed him for risking his life like that.
 5. He showed that he disbelieved what I said.
 6. They put a bandage round the leg that had been wounded.
 7. The manager informed me about his debts.
 8. He attempted to avoid the blow.
 9. The soldiers marched twenty-two miles before dark.
 10. Grass was growing thickly on each side of the stream.

C. 1. Keep an eye on. 2. otherwise I shall. 3. hung on. 4. for all she was worth. 5. or so. 6. let go. 7. take no risks. 8. for the time being. 9. at right angles to. 10. heard the last of it.

D. Possible answers :

1. The dog's master might not have been found for a long time.
2. Morrison would have been accused of murder.
3. The cloth merchant might have died.
4. Morrison might not have been suspected.
5. The dog would have followed him.
6. The criminal might have escaped.
7. The criminal would have run away from the town.
8. Morrison might have been arrested for receiving stolen goods.
9. The blood-stain and heel-mark might have

disappeared. 10. They might have been too frightened to give any help.

SENTENCES FOR ORAL REPETITION

1. The path they had come by was a mere sheep-track.
2. Sam couldn't stand it any longer and went back.
3. We'll have a rest in the heather until you come back.
4. It showed its delight by jumping up at him.
5. It went too fast for him to keep up with it.
6. Then it stopped, and stood absolutely motionless.
7. We must be careful not to disturb anything.
8. Some of the heather had been stamped down, and it was red with blood.
9. He had been cruelly beaten about the head.
10. They took him to hospital at once for an operation.
11. He's been robbed, but I doubt whether he was attacked for his money.
12. They found the clear print of a rubber heel in the dark soil.
13. The blue thread came from a cotton sock.
14. They made and signed statements at the police-station.
15. They had been given strict orders not to say anything.
16. No local man would have attempted such a crime.
17. He sat on a high stool with his back to us.
18. Swearing loudly, he caught at its throat with his free hand.
19. We should never have accused the tailor of doing it.
20. The cloth merchant said he had been deeply in debt.
21. During the struggle he received a blow on the head.
22. He was knocked senseless, and didn't come to himself until much later.

COMPOSITION

Give the story of what took place in the inn as told by the waiter.

A GAME OF DETECTION

Let each pupil write, on a separate piece of paper, three distinguishing features by which he might be recognized, or which might help to identify him, e.g. "I wear glasses. I am

rather tall. I have brown hair." The teacher then collects the papers, reads them out, and the class say who the writers were. With a large class, two competing groups should be formed.

LESSON 18

REVISION EXERCISES

A. 1. absolutely certain. 2. Shortly before. 3. spoke formally. 4. Gradually the settlers . . . or The settlers gradually became . . . 5. altogether misunderstood or . . . my argument altogether. 6. preferably one who can cook. 7. He bought them singly. 8. carried the ship westward. 9. comparatively rare. 10. fairly successfully

B. Possible answers:

1. Iron bars prevented him from escaping out of the window. The two men went up to the bar for a drink.
2. How many pupils failed to pass their class examination? That suit was made by a first-class tailor.
3. The train went through several tunnels. It was through his own carelessness that he was cut off by the tide.
4. Our men advanced against the enemy. The scientists have advanced another idea.
5. If you don't know the word, look it up in the dictionary. He looked up at the sign over the door of the inn.
6. The observer said he had never seen that variety of moth before. Fruit was offered for sale in great variety.
7. It doesn't matter whether we go today or tomorrow. Some white matter was seen floating on the water.
8. I slept in a most comfortable bed. Don't step on the beds when you pick flowers.
9. What does that word mean? I meant to tell you, but I forgot.

10. The body was washed up by the tide.

She nearly always breaks something when she washes up.

C. 1. neat. 2. damp. 3. leading. 4. neighbourhood. 5. wound. 6. ocean. 7. trade. 8. voyage. 9. shopkeeper. 10. delayed.

D. 9. *lighted* or *lit* in each sentence. 10. *laid* in each.

E. 1. Two men carried the stretcher, the dog following them.
2. A long day's walk lying ahead of them, they were unwilling . . .

3. The bridge having been destroyed, . . .

4. The secretary having been dismissed, . . .

5. The law having been passed, . . .

6. Nobody having been invited, nobody came.

7. All the wild animals having been killed off, . . .

8. Their education having been neglected, the children . . .

9. The tour having been postponed, . . .

10. The population having multiplied, more food . . .

H. Nos. 3, 6, 7 are correct.

I. 1. take care. 2. care for. 3. take care not to. 4. be careful about. 5. take care. 6. careless. 7. take care of. 8. care for. 9. take care of (*twice*). 10. be careful about.

J. 1. than. 2. led. 3. advantage. 4. pity. 5. death. 6. hand. 7. date. 8. earnest. 9. case. 10. let.

K. Possible answers :

1. A liquid flows smoothly and easily. We drink liquids. A solid is neither a liquid nor a gas. We eat solid food. Water is a liquid, ice is a solid.

2. To chop is to cut something by striking it with an axe, etc. We chop wood into pieces for burning. If we split wood, we make it divide into long, narrow parts. We can chop a branch off a tree. The finger of a glove sometimes splits.

3. *Raise* is a transitive verb, but *rise* is intransitive.

4. A chair has a back, but a stool hasn't.

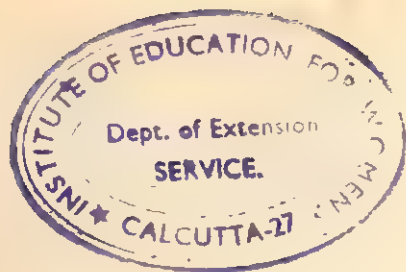
5. A blow is harder than a knock.
6. Destruction is ruin, complete breaking up. After the destruction of anything, only something new can take its place. When damage is done, something is partly destroyed or broken. A thing that has only suffered damage can usually be repaired.
7. Quantity refers to number and amount. We speak of a quantity of apples, bottles, cigarettes, etc., or of sugar, coal, iron, etc. Quality is what makes one thing different from another. If a thing is good, its quality is good. We usually prefer quality to quantity ; for example, it is better to have a few good things than a lot of poor ones.
9. We usually speak of spilling a liquid, but anything, including a liquid, may be upset. To spill anything means to let it run out or away by accident. We may spill water, milk, ink, sugar, etc. To upset a thing means to knock it over. We can upset a cup, a bottle, a chair.
10. *Lightning* is a noun. *Lightening* is the participle of the verb *to lighten*.

L. Possible answers :

1. That was cheaper than buying one.
2. I never do, sir.
3. Let me help you.
4. Who was the author?
5. You'd better say nothing, then.
6. Yes, and it usually happens when we have somebody in to dinner.
7. Why don't you go to bed?
8. She never listens properly.
9. Thank you very much. May I have this one?
10. I'd rather lead an open-air life myself.

M. Possible answers :

1. Water, wine, ink.
2. A pool, a pond, a small lake.
3. postpone, cause, classify.
4. worn-out shoes, a broken cup, damp matches.
5. Leaving lights turned on. Throwing away paper and string.
6. paper, cloth, flowers.
7. Soap, cars, books.
8. Wool, cotton, silk.
9. Castles, yesterday's newspaper, Johnson's Dictionary.
10. Good food, exercise, fresh air.



VOCABULARY

(The number refers to the Lesson in which the word first appears)

A

- above all, 16 [ə'baʊ 'ɔ: l]
 Abraham, 10 ['eibrəhæm]
 absence, 4 ['æbsəns]
 absolutely, 17 ['æbsəlu: tli]
 (in) accordance (with), 4
 [ə'kɔ: dəns]
 accuse, 17 [ə'kju: z]
 ache (n. and v.), 11 [eik]
 acquire, 14 [ə'kwaɪə]
 (take) action (against), 9
 ['ækʃən]
 active, 3 ['æktiv]
 activity, 10 [æk'tiviti]
 actor, 1 ['æktə]
 add, 4 [æd]
 admiration, 6 [ædmi'reɪʃən]
 Adriatic, 4 [eidri'ætik]
 advance (put forward), 10
 [əd'va:ns]
 advance (go forward), 16
 advantage, 13 [əd'va:ntidʒ]
 adventure, 16 [əd'ventʃə]
 advertise, 13 ['ædvətaɪz]
 advertisement, 13 [əd'və:tɪz-
 mənt]
 advertiser, 13 ['ædvətaɪzə]
 advise, 5 [əd'vaɪz]
 afford (supply), 14 [ə'fɔ: d]
 After you, 7 ['ɑ: ftə 'ju:]
 again (another point), 10
 [ə'gen]
- agency, 13 ['eidʒənsi]
 agent, 13 ['eidʒənt]
 agriculture, 16 ['ægri:kʌltʃə]
 aim (object), 6 [eim]
 air-mail, 7 ['eə meɪl]
 all but (almost), 16 [ɔ: l bʌt]
 all the more, 8 ['ɔ: lðə' mɔ:]
 alone (and no other), 6 [ə'loun]
 altogether, 10 [ɔ: ltə'geðə]
 amuse, 5 [ə'mju: z]
 amused, 5 [ə'mju: zd]
 amusement, 7 [ə'mju: zmənt]
 Andrew, 2 ['ændru:]
 angle (n.), 17 ['æŋɡl]
 ankle, 12 ['æŋkl]
 annoy, 13 [ə'noi]
 ant, 9 [ænt]
 ant-lion, 9 ['ænt 'laɪən]
 anxious, 3 ['æŋkʃəs]
 anyhow, 12 ['enihaʊ]
 anyway, 12 ['eniwei]
 appear (seem), 1 [ə'piə]
 appearance, 14 [ə'piərəns]
 approve, 5 [ə'pru: v]
 arch (n.), 8 [ɑ: tʃ]
 Archie, 17 ['ɑ: tʃi]
 argue, 14 ['ɑ: ɡju:]
 argument, 14 ['ɑ: ɡjʊmənt]
 arise, 10 [ə'raɪz]
 arrest (n.), 17 [ə'rest]
 art, 4 [ɑ: t]
 article (thing), 13 ['ɑ: tɪkl]

artist, 8 ['ɑ: tɪst]
 as for, 14 [æz fɔ(:)]
 ashamed, 3 [ə'feɪnd]
 ashore, 12 [ə'ʃɔ:]
 ash-tray, 8 [æʃ treɪ]
 Atlantic, 8 [ət'læntɪk]
 attacker, 17 [ə'tækə]
 attempt (v.), 17 [ə'tem(p)t]
 attract, 6 [ə'trækt]
 attraction (pulling), 8
 [ə'trækʃən]
 attraction (thing which at-
 tracts), 6
 attractive, 13 [ə'træktɪv]
 Australian, 2 [ɔ: s'treɪljən]
 authority, 10 [ɔ: 'θɔ:riti]
 authorities, 15 [ɔ: 'θɔ:ritɪz]
 avenue, 12 ['ævinju:]
 awake, 5 [ə'weɪk]
 awful, 12 ['ɔ: ful]
 axe (n.), 15 [æks]

II

bandage (n.), 5 ['bændɪdʒ]
 bar (of inn), 17 [bɑ:]
 barber, 11 ['bɑ: bə]
 bare, 9 [beə]
 base (v.), 14 [beɪs]
 bath (n. and v.), 5 [bɑ: θ]
 bathe (n.), 5 [beɪð]
 bathroom, 5 ['bɑ: θʊrəm]
 battlefield, 10 ['bætlfɪ: ld]
 bay (n.), 8 [beɪ]
 beak, 18 [bi: k]
 bean, 15 [bi: n]
 beast, 16 [bi: st]
 bed (flowers), 12 [bed]
 bee, 9 [bi:]
 behave, 1 [bi'heɪv]
 behaviour, 14 [bi'heɪvjə]
 belief, 14 [bi 'li: f]
 berry, 12 ['beri]

besides (prep.), 8 [bi'saɪdz]
 (the) better (man), 1 ['betə]
 Bill, 17 [bɪl]
 bill (a/c), 2
 bind, *bound*, *bound*, 9 [baɪnd,
 baʊnd]
 blade (of razor, etc.), 5 [bleɪd]
 blame (v.), 15 [bleɪm]
 blood, 17 [blʌd]
 blow (n.), 17 [bləʊ]
 blow (v.) (bloom), 6
 boast (v.), 7 [bəʊst]
 boil over, 5 ['bɔɪl 'oʊvə]
 book (v.), 8 [bʊk]
 books (of a/c), 2 [bʊks]
 border (n.), 10 ['bɔ: də]
 Boswell, 14 ['bɔ:zwəl]
 (to be) bound (to), 9 [baʊnd]
 bowl (n.), 8 [bəʊl]
 boyhood, 14 ['bɔɪhʊd]
 Bradford, 17 ['brædfəd]
 brass, 8 [brɑ: s]
 break-down, 16 ['breɪk daʊn]
 break out (fire), 15 ['breɪk 'aʊt]
 bring up (feed, etc.), 12
 ['brɪŋ 'ʌp]
 broad, 12 [brɔ: d]
 broom, 15 [bru(:)m]
 brother-in-law, 7 'brʌðərinlɔ:]
 bucket, 15 ['bʌkɪt]
 bunch (n.), 12 [bʌnʃ]
 burst (adj.), 7 [bɜ: st]
 burst, *burst*, *burst*, 7
 busy oneself, 17 ['bɪzi wʌnsɛlf]
 butterfly, 9 ['bʌtəflaɪ]
 (long)—by—(wide), 4 [baɪ]
 (year) by (year), 4

C

can (n.), 15 [kæn]
 canal, 4 [kə'næl]
 cape (headland), 4 [keɪp]

Cape of Good Hope, 4 ['keip
 əv gud 'houp]
 care for, 16 ['kæə fɔ(:)]
 carelessness, 16 ['kæəlisnis]
 carry out (a plan), 10 ['kæri
 'auɪ]
 (in) case, 1 [keis]
 (in any) case, 12
 catch at, 17 ['kætʃ æt]
 cause (n.), 7 (v.), 8 [kɔ: z]
 cave, 8 [keiv]
 (make) certain, 9 ['sə: tɪn]
 change (one's mind), 5
 [tʃeɪndʒ]
 character (in play and of
 man), 1 ['kærəktə]
 cheese, 2 [tʃi: z]
 cheque, 2 [tʃek]
 chest (of body), 17 [tʃest]
 chief (adj.), 1 [tʃi: f]
 childhood, 14 ['tʃaɪldhʊd]
 chin, 5 [tʃɪn]
 China, 4 ['tʃaɪnə]
 choice, 13 [tʃɔɪs]
 chop (v.), 15 [tʃɒp]
 citizen, 2 ['sɪtɪzən]
 class (group), 16 [klɑ: s]
 classify, 13 ['klæsɪfaɪ]
 Claudius, 1 ['klo: diəs]
 Clay, 2 [kleɪ]
 clerk, 2 [klɑ: k]
 close (near), 7 [kləʊs]
 clothing, 13 ['kləʊðɪŋ]
 coal, 2 [kəʊl]
 coffee-house, 8 ['kɒfihaʊs]
 Coleridge, 6 ['kəʊlɪdʒ]
 collar (n.), 7 ['kɒlə]
 collection, 4 [kə'lekʃən]
 combination, 10 [kəm'bɪ'neɪʃən]
 come (to mean), 3 [kəm]
 come to oneself, 17
 command (v.), 10 [kə:'mɑ:nd]

commercial, 13 [kə'mə:ʃəl]
 companion, 17 [kəm'pænjən]
 company (firm), 2 ['kʌmpəni]
 company (companionship), 14
 comparatively, 16 [kəm'pær-
 ətɪvli]
 compare, 10 [kəm'pɛə]
 competition, 13 [kəm'pi'tɪʃən]
 complete (adj.), 17 [kəm'pli: t]
 complete (v.), 14
 completely, 16 [kəm'pli: tli]
 concern (v.), 16 [kən'sə: n]
 concerning (prep.), 2 [kən'sə:-
 nɪŋ]
 connection, 13 [kə'nekʃən]
 conqueror, 10 ['kɒŋkərə]
 conscious (able to think), 17
 ['kɒnʃəs]
 consider, 3 [kən'sɪdə]
 content to, 14 [kən'tent tu]
 continuous, 16 [kən'tɪnjuəs]
 continuously, 10 [kən'tɪnjuəsli]
 control (n. and v.), 15 [kən-
 'trəʊl]
 conversation, 2 [kɒnvə'seɪʃən]
 copper, 8 ['kɒpə]
 copy (n.), 7 ['kɒpi]
 copy (out) (v.), 7
 Corinth, 4 ['kɒrɪnθ]
 corn, cornfield, 8 [kɔ: n,
 'kɔ:nfi: ld]
 correction, 7 [kə'rekʃən]
 cost (n.), 2 [kɒst]
 cottager, 6 ['kɒtɪdʒə]
 cotton, 17 ['kɒtn]
 countless, 16 ['kaʊntlis]
 course (of study), 3 [kɔ: s]
 court (of king), 1 [kɔ: t]
 coward, 10 ['kəʊəd]
 Cowper, 3 ['ku: pə]
 creature, 9 ['kri: tʃə]
 cricket (game), 3 ['krikit]

crime, 17 [kraim]
 criminal, 17 ['kriminəl]
 criticism, 14 ['kritisizm]
 criticize, 12 ['kritisaiz]
 crop (n.), 9 [krɒp]
 cross out, 7 ['krɒs'au̯t]
 cruel, 1 ['kruəl]
 cruelly, 17 ['kruəli]
 cultivate, 9 ['kʌltiveit]
 cultivation, 16 [kʌlti'veiʃən]
 current, 4 ['kʌrənt]
 cut (n.), 17 [kʌt]
 cut off (by tide), 8 ['kʌt 'ɔf]
 cut off (telephone), 2
 Cyprus, 4 ['saiprəs]

D

damage (n.), 9 ['dæmɪdʒ]
 damp, 7 [dæmp]
 dare (notional v.), 10 [deə]
 Dartmoor, 8 ['da: tmuə]
 Davis, 17 ['deivɪs]
 daybreak, 8 ['deibreik]
 (the) dead (n.), 6 [ded]
 deaf, 7 [def]
 dear (pron.), 12 [diə]
 dearly, 6 [diəli]
 debt, 17 [det]
 deceive, 13 [di'si: v]
 declare, 6 [di'kleə]
 decrease (v.), 16 [di: 'kri: s]
 dedicate, 10 ['dedikeit]
 deeply (intensely), 1 ['di: pli]
 defend, 4 [di'fend]
 degree (temp.), 12 [di'gri:]
 delay (n. and v.), 1 [di'lei]
 delight (n.), 17 [di'laɪt]
 deliver, 2 [di'livə]
 depend, 10 [di'pend]
 desert (n.), 16 ['dezət]
 deserve, 7 [di'zə: v]
 destroy, 3 [di'strɔi]

destruction, 16 [dis'trʌkʃən]
 detail (n.), 13 ['di: teɪl]
 determination, 10 [ditə: mi'n-eiʃən]
 develop, 10 [di'veləp]
 Devonshire, 8 ['devənʃə]
 Dick, 17 [dik]
 dictate (letters), 2 [dik'teit]
 dining-room, 5 ['dainɪŋ rum]
 direct (adj. and adv.), 6 [di'rekt]
 direct (v.), 12 [di'rekt]
 dirt, 15 [dɜ: t]
 disbelief, 17 [disbi'li: f]
 discovery, 9 [dis'kʌvəri]
 discussion, 14 [dis'kʌʃən]
 disease, 9 [di'zi: z]
 dish, 5 [diʃ]
 dishonest, 13 [dis'ɒnist]
 dismiss, 2 [dis'mis]
 disobedient, 12 [disou'bi:-djənt]
 distant, 16 ['distənt]
 district, 6 ['distrikt]
 disturb, 17 [dis'tə: b]
 divide, 11 [di'vaid]
 Dorothy, 6 ['dɔrəθi]
 doubt (v.), 17 [daʊt]
 do without, 8 ['du: wið'au̯t]
 Dr. (of law, etc.), 14 ['dɒktə]
 drag (v.), 9 [dræg]
 draw (sword), 1 [drɔ:]
 draw up (plan), 13 ['drɔ: 'ʌp]
 dream (n. and v.) *dreamt*,
dreamt, 11 [dri: m, dremt]
 drive (push, force), 4 [draiv]
 drop (n.), 7 [drɒp]
 dry (uninteresting), 7 [drai]
 dull, [9 dʌl]

E

earnest, 12 ['ə: nɪst]
 (in) earnest, 12

earthquake, 4 [ʼə: θ kweik]
 eastward, 16 [ʼi: stwəd]
 eat away, 16 [ʼi: t əwei]
 education, 3 [edjuʼkeiʃən]
 educational, 13 [edjuʼkeiʃənəl]
 effect (n.), 13 [iʼfekt]
 egress, 7 [ʼi: gres]
 either (adj.), 14 [ʼaiðə]
 electrical, 5 [iʼlektrikəl]
 electricity, 5 [ilekʼtrisiti]
 elsewhere, 2 [ʼelswəə]
 employ (v.), 2 [emʼplɔi]
 employment, 3 [emʼploimənt]
 empty (v.), 7 [ʼem(p)ti]
 encourage, 10 [inʼkærɪdʒ]
 engaged (telephone, rooms,
 etc.), 2 [inʼgeɪdʒd]
 enquire, 13 [inʼkwaɪə]
 enquiry, 13 [inʼkwairi]
 envy (v.), 4 [ʼenvi]
 essay (n.), 14 [ʼeseɪ]
 essential, 13 [iʼsenʃəl]
 European, 3 [juərəʼpi(:)ən]
 ever (always), 6 [ʼevə]
 exact (adj.), 9 [egʼzækt]
 excellent, 14 [ʼeksələnt]
 exchange (v.), 13 [eksʼtʃeɪndʒ]
 Exeter, 8 [ʼeksɪtə]
 expense, 13 [ekʼspens]
 explanation, 7 [ekspləʼneiʃən]
 express (v.), 14 [eksʼpres]
 extend, 16 [eksʼtend]
 extension, 16 [eksʼtenʃən]
 extraordinary, 7 [ekstrəʼɔ:-
 dɪn(ə)rɪ]
 extremely, 2 [ekʼstri: mli]

F

fact, (in) fact, 3 [fækt]
 factory, 15 [ʼfæktəri]
 fail to (do not), 16 [ʼfeɪl tu]
 failure, 1 [ʼfeɪljə]

faint (v. and adj.), 12 [feɪnt]
 fair (copy), 7 [fəə]
 fairly (rather), 14 [ʼfeəli]
 faithful, 17 [ʼfeiθful]
 fame, 14 [feɪm]
 familiar, 7 [fəʼmiljə]
 fat (adj.), 7 [fæt]
 fate, 16 [feɪt]
 father-in-law, 7 [ʼfɑ: ðərinlə:]
 fear (n.), 9 [fiə]
 feel (think), 1 [fi: 1]
 feel like, 8 [ʼfi: 1 ʼlaɪk]
 fellow, 3 [ʼfelou]
 fellow-countryman, 10 [ʼfelou
 ʼkʌntrɪmən]
 few (no article), 10 [fju:]
 fierce, 9 [fiəs]
 fine (thin), 12 [faɪn]
 (catch) fire, 15 [faɪə]
 (on) fire, 15
 fire-fly, 9 [ʼfaɪə flai]
 fire-wood, 10 [ʼfaɪə wud]
 first-hand, 10 [ʼfə:st ʼhænd]
 first-rate, 14 [ʼfə: st ʼreit]
 fit (v.), 7 [fit]
 fittings, 13 [ʼfitɪŋz]
 fix (v.), 14 [fiks]
 flame (n.), 15 [fleɪm]
 flat-bottomed, 4 [ʼflæt ʼbɒtəmd]
 flatten, 17 [ʼflætən]
 float (v.), 11 [flaʊt]
 fly (n.), 9 [flai]
 following (day), 8 [ʼfəluɪŋ]
 fond of, 11 [ʼfɒnd əv]
 food-producing, 16 [ʼfu:d
 prəʼdju: sɪŋ]
 fool, 13 [fu: l]
 foolish, 3 [ʼfu: liʃ]
 foot-print, 17 [ʼfʊtprɪnt]
 foreigner, 13 [ʼfɔrɪnə]
 fork (garden), 15 [fɔ: k]
 form (of govt.), 4 [fɔ: m]

inventor, 5 [in'ventə]
 invite, 5 [in'vaɪt]
 -ish, 9 [ɪʃ]
 Istanbul, 4 [ɪstæn'bu:l]

J

jail (n.), 14 [dʒeɪl]
 Jenkins, 2 ['dʒɛŋkɪnz]
 Johnson, 2 ['dʒɒnsn]
 joke (n. and v.), 7 [dʒɒk]
 journey (n.), 4 ['dʒɜ:nɪ]
 joy, 6 [dʒɔɪ]

K

keep up with, 17 ['ki:p'ʌp
 wit]
 kettle, 8 ['ketl]
 Kew, 12 [kju:]
 kill off, 5 ['kɪl'ɒf]
 kit, kitten, 8 [kɪt, 'kɪtn]
 kneel, *kneel*, *kneel*, 15 [ni:l,
 nelt]
 knot (n.), 15 [nɒt]
 knowledge, 3 ['nɒlɪdʒ]

L

lack (n.), 16 [læk]
 lady-bird, 9 ['leɪdi ba:d]
 Laertes, 1 [leɪ'a:ti:z]
 Lancashire, 17 ['læŋkʃə]
 Land's End, 8 ['lændz'end]
 language (words, style), 14
 [læŋgwɪdʒ]
 largely, 16 ['la:dʒli]
 (to the) last, 10 [lɑ:st]
 lastly, 10 [lɑ:stli]
 (the) late, 1 [leɪt]
 law, 3 [lɔ:]
 lawful, 10 ['lɔ:ful]
 lawyer, 3 ['lɔ:jə]

I

Hood, 9 [hʊd]
 -hood, 14 [hʊd]
 horizon, 16 [hə'reɪzn]
 Horn, 4 [hɔ:n]
 however (much), 3 [haʊ'evə]
 humanity, 6 [hju(:)'mænɪti]
 human nature, 13 ['hju:mən
 'neɪʃə]
 humble, 3 ['hʌmbəl]
 humorous, 13 ['hju:mərəs]
 humour (n.), 13 ['hju:mə]

ideal (adj.), 15 [aɪ'diəl]
 idle (lazy, doing nothing), 14
 ['aɪdl]
 imaginary, 13 [ɪ'mædʒɪnəri]
 immediately, 2 [ɪ'mi:dʒətli]
 immense, -ly, 11 [ɪ'mens, -li]
 impatient, 8 [ɪm'peɪʃənt]
 importance, 4 [ɪm'pɔ:təns]
 importantly, 5 [ɪm'pɔ:tənli]
 income, 12 ['ɪŋkəm]
 income-tax, 12 ['ɪŋkəmtæks]
 increase (v.2, n.3) [ɪn'kri:s]
 ['ɪŋkri:s]
 independent, 10 [ɪndɪ'pendənt]
 indirect, -ly, 12 [ɪndɪ'rekt, -li]
 indoors, 9 ['ɪndɔ:z]
 influence (v.), 6 ['ɪnfluəns]
 inform, 17 [ɪn'fɔ:m]
 information, 13 [ɪnfə'meɪʃən]
 injury, 9 ['ɪndʒəri]
 inland, 4 ['ɪnlənd]
 in-law, 7 [ɪn-'lɔ:]
 in order that, 10 [ɪn'c:deɪt]
 insect, 9 ['ɪnsekt]
 interest (n.), 3 ['ɪntrest]
 intransitive, 16 [ɪn'trɑ:nstɪv]
 invent, 5 [ɪn'vent]
 invention, 5 [ɪn'venʃən]

formally, 7 ['fɔ: mæli]
 fortunate, 16 ['fɔ: tʃənɪt]
 fresh, 3 [fref]
 fright, 8 [frait]
 full (complete), 3 [fʊl]
 furniture, 3 ['fɜ: nɪtʃə]

G

gap, 15 [gæp]
 garden (v.), 15 ['gɑ: dn]
 gardener, 12 ['gɑ: dne]
 generous, 14 ['dʒenərəs]
 Genoa, 4 ['dʒenəʊə]
 get (in one's way), 5 [get]
 get (in touch with), 2
 get on with (work), 2 ['get 'ɒn
 with]
 get rid of, 1 [get 'rɪd əv]
 Gettysburg, 10 ['getɪzba: g]
 ghost, 1 ['gəʊst]
 give in (yield), 10 ['gɪv 'ɪn]
 give up (abandon), 7 ['gɪv 'ʌp]
 give way (break), 9 ['gɪv 'weɪ]
 glorious, 6 ['glɔ: rɪəs]
 glory (n.), 4 ['glɔ: ri]
 gondola, 4 ['gɒndələ]
 (a) good (deal), 4 [gʊd]
 (to be) good (with), 5
 goods, 4 [gʊdz]
 good-tempered, 7 ['gʊd 'tem-
 ped]
 go on (talk), 17 ['gəʊ 'ɒn]
 government, 4 ['gʌvənmənt]
 gradually, 16 ['grædʒʊəli]
 grand, 4 [grænd]
 grateful, 7 ['grætɪfl]
 greenfly, 9 ['grɪ:n'flaɪ]
 greenhouse, 12 ['grɪ: nhaʊs]
 greenish, 9 ['grɪ: nɪʃ]
 greet, 5 [gri: t]
 grind, *ground, ground*, 18
 [grɪnd, graʊnd]

Hamlet, 1 ['hæmlɪt]
 hammer (n.), 15 ['hæmə]
 hand down, 10 ['hænd 'daʊn]
 hand on, 10 ['hænd 'ɒn]
 hang on, 17 ['hæŋ 'ɒn]
 harbour (n.), 8 ['hɑ: bə]
 hardly any, 8 ['hɑ: di 'eni]
 hardship, 16 ['hɑ: dʃɪp]
 harm (n.), 9 ['hɑ: m]
 harmful, 9 ['hɑ: mfl]
 (make) haste, 12 [heɪst]
 hate (v.), 18 [heit]
 hath, 10 [hæθ]
 head (top), 4 [hed]
 heading, 13 ['hedɪŋ]
 health, 13 [helθ]
 healthy, 8 ['helθɪ]
 heat (v.), 5 [hi: t]
 heather, 17 ['hedə]
 heaven, 1 ['hevn]
 heel, 17 [hi: l]
 hesitate, 1 ['hezɪteɪt]
 Hi, 15 [hai]
 highly (very much), 17 ['haɪli]
 high-water mark, 8 ['haɪ'wɔ: tə
 mɑ: k]
 highway, 4 ['haɪweɪ]
 hinder, 15 ['hɪndə]
 hire, 15 [haɪə]
 historic (present), 1 ['hɪstɔ: rɪk]
 historical, 3 ['hɪstɔ: rɪkəl]
 honest, 3 ['ɒnɪst]
 honey, 9 ['hʌni]
 honour (v.), 10 ['ɒnə]

H

growth, 16 [graʊθ]
 guest, 5 [gest]
 guide (n.), 14 [gaɪd]
 guide (v.), 3
 guilt, 1 [gɪlt]
 guilty, 1 ['gɪltɪ]

multiply (increase), 9 ['mʌlti-
plai]
murder (n. and v), 1 ['mɜ:
dɜ]

murderer, 1 ['mɜ: dɜrɜ]

N

nail (iron) (n.), 15 [neɪl]

name (v.), 16 [neɪm]

nation, 10 [neiʃən]

native (land), 10 ['neɪtɪv]

native (words), 14

Nature, 6 ['neɪtʃə]

near, 7 [nɪ: tʃ]

(no) need (to), 7 [ni: d]

ne'er, 10 [neə]

neglect (n.), 16 [nɪg'lekt]

neglect (v.), 6

neighbourhood, 8 ['neɪbəhʊd]

neither (pron.), 16 ['neɪðə]

nephew, 1 ['nevju:]

nest (n.), 9 [nest]

nib, 12 [nɪb]

Nile, (16) [naɪl]

noble (adj.), 6 ['nəʊbl]

nobly, 10 ['nəʊblɪ]

No fear, 17 ['nəʊ'fɪə]

Nominative Absolute, 14

Northward, 16 ['nɔ: θwəd]

note (v.), 10 [nəʊt]

notice (announcement), 7

(take) notice, 5

nowhere, 10 ['nəʊwɜə]

now that, 4 ['nəʊ ðæt]

nuisance, 7 ['nju: səs]

(a) number (of), 6 ['nʌmbə]

O

oasis, 16 ['əʊ'eɪsɪs]

obedience, 10 [ə'bi: djens]

memory {what we remember
of}, 10

(Don't) mention (it), 7 ['men-
ʃən]

merchant, 2 ['mɜ: tʃənt]

mercy, 10 ['mɜ: si]

(at the) mercy (of), 10

mere, 17 [mɪə]

Middle-aged, 17 ['mɪdl'eɪdʒd]

Middle Ages, 4 ['mɪdl'eɪdʒɪz]

(You) might (a request), 2

[maɪt]

(go out of one's) mind, 1

[maɪnd]

mine, miner, 2 [maɪn, -ə]

mis-, 12 [mis]

misbehave, 12 ['mɪsbɪ'heɪv]

miscount, 12 ['mɪs'kaʊnt]

misfortune, 12 ['mɪs'fɜ: tʃən]

mislay, 12 [mɪs'leɪ]

mislead, 12 [mɪs'li:d]

mismanage, 12 ['mɪs'mænɪdʒ]

misplace, 12 ['mɪs'pleɪs]

misprint (v.), 12 ['mɪs'prɪnt]

mispronounce, 12 ['mɪsprə-
'naʊns]

mis-spell, 12 ['mɪs'spel]

mistranslate, 12 ['mɪstrə: ns-
'leɪt]

misunderstand, 12 ['mɪsʌnda-
'stænd]

misuse (v.), 12 ['mɪs'ju: z]

modern, 3 ['mɒdn]

moor (n.), 8 [muə]

moral (adj.), 13 ['mɒrəl]

Morrison, 17 ['mɒrɪsn]

moth, 9 [mɒθ]

mother-in-law, 7 ['mʌðərlɪn:lɔ:]

motionless, 17 ['mʌʃnəsləs]

(to be not) much (of), 7

[mʌtʃ]

mud, muddy, 11 [mʌd 'mʌdi]

Mabel, 2 ['meɪbəl]
 machine (n.), 5 ['məʃɪn]
 machinery, 5 ['məʃɪːnɪ]
 mad (insane), 1 [mæd]
 (go) mad, 1
 (air) mail (n.), 7 [meɪl]
 mainland, 4 ['maɪnlænd]
 make (n.), 13 [meɪk]
 make certain, 9 ['meɪk 'seɪ-
 tən]
 make for (go towards), 12
 ['meɪk fɔ (fə)]
 make of, 5 ['meɪk ɔv (əv)]
 make up one's mind, 5 ['meɪk
 ʌp wʌnz 'maɪnd]
 maker, 13 ['meɪkə]
 manage, manager, 2 ['mænɪdʒ,
 -ə]
 manners, 14 ['mænəz]
 manufacture (v.), 13 [mænju-
 'fæktʃə]
 manufacturer, 13 [mænju-
 'fæktʃərə]
 march (n. and v.), 16 [mɑː-
 tʃ]
 Marie, 10 ['maːri]
 market (n.), 13 ['mɑːkɪt]
 master (n.), 15 ['mɑːstə]
 mat, 15 [mæt]
 material, 14 [mə'tɪəriəl]
 matter (material) (n.), 13
 ['mætə]
 mean (intend), *mean, meant,*
 11 [miːn, ment]
 mean (poor), 6 [miːn]
 means (of), 4 [miːnz]
 medical, 14 ['medɪkəl]
 melt, 7 [melt]
 member, 14 ['membə]
 memory (thing remembered),
 6 ['meməri]

lay (eggs), 9 [leɪ]
 lay waste, 6 [leɪ 'weɪst]
 lead (life), 3 [liːd]
 leading (chief), 14 ['liːdɪŋ]
 learned, 3 ['lɜːnɪd]
 learning (knowledge), 14
 ['lɜːnɪŋ]
 Leeds, 2 [liːdz]
 lessen, 9 ['lesn]
 let (a house), 13 [let]
 let go (leave hold), 17 [let
 'ɡoʊ]
 lid, 18 [lɪd]
 lie in wait, 9 ['laɪ ɪn 'weɪt]
 light, *lit* (*lighted*), *lit* (*lighted*),
 7 [laɪt, lɪt, 'laɪtɪd]
 lighten (of lightning), 12
 ['laɪtn]
 Limited, 2 ['lɪmɪtɪd]
 limited (part), 16
 Lincoln, 10 ['lɪŋkən]
 line (v.), 16 [laɪn]
 lip, 12 [lɪp]
 liquid, 18 ['lɪkwɪd]
 literary, 14 ['lɪtərəri]
 little (not much), 6 ['lɪtl]
 (a) little, 6
 (the) living, 6 ['lɪvɪŋ]
 local, 17 ['ləʊkəl]
 locust, 9 ['ləʊkəst]
 lodgings, 14 ['lɒdʒɪŋz]
 lonely, 6 ['ləʊnli]
 look (n.) (search), 17 [lʊk]
 look here, 2 [lʊk 'hɪə]
 look round (a museum, etc.),
 12 [lʊk 'raʊnd]
 look up (a word), 14 [lʊk 'ʌp]
 loose (adj.), 15 [luːs]
 loss, 6 [lɒs]
 loudly, 17 ['laʊdli]
 (in) love (with), 1 [lʌv]
 loveliness, 6 ['lʌvɪnəs]

object (of sentence), 16

[ˈɔbdʒekt]

observation, 9 [ɔbzə'veiʃən]

observe, 9 [əb'zə: v]

observer, 16 [əb'zə: və]

ocean, 4 [ˈouʃən]

ocean-going, 4 [ˈouʃən ɡouɪŋ]

office-boy, 2 [ˈɔfis bɔɪ]

oil (n.), 5 [ɔɪl]

old-fashioned, 8 [ˈould
'fæʃənd]

once (when, as soon as), 5
[wʌns]

operation (surgical), 17
[ɔpə'reiʃən]

Ophelia, 1 [ɒ'fi: ljə]

opinion, 14 [ə'pinjən]

opportunity, 1 [ɔpə'tju: niti]

oppose, 14 [ə'pouz]

order (command) (n. and v.), 1
[ˈɔ: də]

order (arrangement), 18

(in) order (that), 10

ordinarily, 16 [ˈɔ: dinəri-]

organize, 10 [ˈɔ:gənaɪz]

origin, 14 [ˈɔridʒɪn]

ornament (n.), 4 [ˈɔ: nəmənt]

ornamental, 14 [ˈɔ: nə'mentl]

or rather, 4 [ɔ: 'rɑ: ðə]

or so, 17 [ɔ: 'sou]

otherwise (if not), 17 [ˈʌðə-
waɪz]

outline (n. and v.), 1 [ˈaʊtlain]

out of date, 14 [ˈaut əv'deit]

out of doors, 9 [ˈaut əv'dɔ:-
ɹ]

overboard, 5 [ˈouvəbɔ: d]

overcoat, 13 [ˈouvəkəʊt]

overland, 4 *adj.* [ˈouvəlænd],
adv. [ouvə'lænd]

owe, 2 [ou]

ox, 16 [ɔks]

P

Pacific Ocean, 4 [pə'sifik
'ouʃən]

packet, 15 [ˈpækit]

painful, 6 [ˈpeɪnful]

paint (v.), 4 [peɪnt]

painting (n.), 4 [ˈpeɪntɪŋ]

pale, 17 [peɪl]

Panama (Canal), 4 [pænə'mɑ:
kə'næl]

paragraph, 1 [ˈpærəɡrɑ: f]

part (with), 13 [pɑ: t]

particular (detail) (n.), 13
[pə'tɪkjulə]

particular (special), 5

pass (put) over, 15 [ˈpɑ:s
'ouvə]

pass (a law), 4 [pɑ:s]

past (n.), 3 [pɑ: st]

(tooth) paste (n.), 13 [peɪst]

patient, -ly, 8 [ˈpeɪʃənt, -li]

patriot, 10 [ˈpætriət *or*
'peɪtriət]

patriotic, -ism, 10 [pætri'ɒtik,
'pætriətɪzəm]

paw (n.), 17 [pɔ:]

pay (profit) (v.), 15 [peɪ]

peculiar (strange), 14 [pi'kju:-
ljə]

perfectly, 17 [ˈpə: fɪktli]

personal, 13 [ˈpə: sənəl]

phone (n.), 2 [fəʊn]

phrase, 2 [freɪz]

pickpocket, 12 [ˈpɪkpɒkɪt]

picnic (v.), 8 [ˈpɪknɪk]

pig, 8 [pɪɡ]

pigeon, 4 [ˈpɪdʒən]

pink, 12 [pɪŋk]

pity (it would be a), 8 [ˈpɪti]
(It's a) pity, 12

(What a) pity, 12

plant (n.), 5, (v.), 18 [plɑ: nt]

play jokes, 7 ['plei 'dʒouks]
 plaster (n.), 5 ['plɑ: stə]
 pleasantly, 17 ['plezəntli]
 plentiful, 9 ['plentiful]
 plenty, thank you, 7 ['plenti
 'θæŋk ju(:)]
 plough (n. and v.), 16 [plau]
 point (of sword), 1 [pɔɪnt]
 point (to be noted), 10
 point of view, 13 ['pɔɪnt əv
 'vju:]
 point out, 16 ['pɔɪnt 'aut]
 poison (n. and v.), 1 ['pɔɪzn]
 poisonous, 9 ['pɔɪznəs]
 politely, 1 [pə'laitli]
 Polonius, 1 [pə'lounjəs]
 (the) poor, 6 [puə]
 popular, 7 ['pɒpjulə]
 position, 4 [pə'ziʃən]
 postcard, 8 ['pəustkɑ: d]
 postpone, 8 [pəʊs'pəʊn]
 poverty, 14 ['pɒvəti]
 powder (n.), 9 ['paʊdə]
 power, 4 ['paʊə]
 powerful, 4 ['paʊəfʊl]
 practical, 5 ['præktɪkl]
 practice, 3 ['præktɪs]
 praise (v.), 7 [preɪz]
 praise (n.), 9
 pray, prayer, 1 [preɪ, preə]
 preferable, -bly, 13 ['prefərəbl,
 -bli]
 presence, 16 ['prezəns]
 present (adj.), (time), 3
 ['prezənt]
 (at) present, 5
 preserve, 6 [pri'zə: v]
 print (of foot), (n.), 17 [prɪnt]
 produce (v.), 9 [prə'dju: s]
 production, 2 [prə'dʌkʃən]
 profession, 5 [prə'feʃən]
 profit (n.), 4 ['prɒfɪt]

profitable, 6 ['prɒfɪtəbl]
 proof, 1 [pru: f]
 proper (real), 8 ['prɒpə]
 properly, 5 ['prɒpəli]
 protect, protection, 9 [prə'tekt,
 -tekʃən]
 prove, 10 [pru: v]
 provide (supply), 14 [prə'vaɪd]
 provide that (arrange), 14
 P.S. 7 ['pi: 'es]
 psychology, -ical, 13 [saɪ'k-
 ələdʒi, saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl]
 punctual, -ly, 2 ['pʌŋtʃuəl, -i]
 pure, purity, 14 [pjʊə, 'pjʊərɪti]
 purple, 12 ['pɜ: pəl]
 purpose (n.), 14 ['pɜ: pəs]
 put up with (endure), 12 ['put
 'ʌp wɪθ]

Q

quality, 10 ['kwɒlɪti]
 quantity, 16 ['kwɒntɪti]
 quarrel (v.), 12 ['kwɒrəl]
 (a) question (of), 16 ['kwɛst-
 ʃən]
 questioning (adj.), 7 ['kwɛst-
 ʃənɪŋ]
 quiet (n.), 2 ['kwaɪət]

R

rail (n.), 15 [reɪl]
 rainfall, 16 ['reɪnfɔ: l]
 raise, 18 [reɪz]
 rake (n. and v.), 15 [reɪk]
 rat, 5 [ræt]
 rate (speed), 3 [reɪt]
 (at any) rate, 5
 (in) rather (a hurry), 2 ['rɑ: ðə]
 (or) rather, 4
 rat-trap, 5 ['ræt træp]
 ray, 16 [reɪ]
 razor, 5 ['reɪzə]

(out of) reach, 15 [ri: tʃ]
 (within) reach (of), 12
 realize, 6 [ˈriəlaɪz]
 reason why, 1 [ˈri: zən ˈwai]
 receiver, 2 [ri ˈsi: və]
 recent, 9 [ˈri: sɛnt]
 recognize, 3 [ˈrekəɡnaɪz]
 record (v.), 14 [riˈkɔ: d]
 record (account, story), 3
 [ˈrekɔ: d]
 reddish, 9 [ˈredɪʃ]
 refer, 10 [ri ˈfɛ:]
 refuse (v.), 1 [riˈfju: z]
 relation (relative), 7 [riˈleɪʃən]
 remain (continue to be), 3 [ri-
 ˈmeɪn]
 remains (n.), 16 [riˈmeɪnz]
 remark (v.), 8 [riˈmɑ: k]
 remarkable, 14 [riˈmɑ: kəbl]
 repeat (v.), 13 [riˈpi: t]
 replace, 2 [ri: ˈpleɪs]
 reply (n.), 2 [ri ˈplai]
 republic, republican, 4 [ri-
 ˈpʌblɪk, -ən]
 request (n.), 13 [ri ˈkwest]
 resist, -ance, 10 [riˈzɪst, -əns]
 respect (v.), 14 [ri ˈspekt]
 respectable, 5 [riˈspektəbl]
 rest (remainder), 6 [rest]
 (at) rest, 6
 return (n.), 6 [ri ˈtə: n]
 return (give back), 13
 revenge (v.), 1 [ri ˈvendʒ]
 review (of book) (n.), 13
 [riˈvju:]
 ribbon, 2 [ˈrɪbn]
 rich (plentiful), 16 [rɪtʃ]
 (get) rid (of), 1 [rɪd]
 right (adv.), 8 [raɪt]
 right (angle), 17
 right away, 15 [ˈraɪt əˈwei]
 rill, 6 [rɪl]

ring up, off, 2 [ˈrɪŋ ˈʌp, ˈɔf]
 risk (n.), 17 [rɪsk]
 risk (v.), 10
 risky, 12 [ˈrɪskɪ]
 rival (n.), 4 [ˈraɪvəl]
 rob, 17 [rɒb]
 root (n.), 12 [ru: t]
 rose (flower), 1 [rouz]
 rotten, 15 [ˈrɒtn]
 rub (v.), 15 [rʌb]
 rubbish, 15 [ˈrʌbɪʃ]
 rude, 14 [ru: d]
 ruin (loss), 9 [ˈru: ɪn]
 run (a car), 13 [rʌn]
 run (of roads), 4
 run (for their lives), 5

S

sack (n.), 8 [sæk]
 sacrifice (n. and v.), 10
 [ˈsækrɪfaɪs]
 Sahara, 16 [səˈhɑ: rə]
 saint, 4 [seɪnt]
 sake, 14 [seɪk]
 sale, 13 [seɪl]
 Sam, 17 [sæm]
 Samuel, 14 [ˈsæmjʊəl]
 sandwich (n.), 12 [ˈsænwɪdʒ]
 satisfy, 1 [ˈsætɪsfai]
 saw, *sawed, sawn (sawed)*, 15
 [sɔ:, sɔ:d, sɔ:n]
 (a) saying, 14 [ˈseɪɪŋ]
 scarcely, 16 [ˈskeəslɪ]
 scene (on stage), 1 [si: n]
 scene (place and happenings),
 5
 scientific, 3 [saɪənˈtɪfɪk]
 scientist, 9 [ˈsaɪəntɪst]
 scissors, 15 [ˈsɪzəz]
 scold (v. and n.), 7 [skould]
 Scotland, 10 [ˈskɒtlənd]
 Scott, 10 [skɒt]

scratch (n.), 5 [skrætʃ]
 search (n.), 17 [sə: tʃ]
 second (1/60 of a min.), 8
 [ˈsekənd]
 secondly, 16 [ˈsekəndli]
 secretary, 2 [ˈsekritri]
 see to, 17 [ˈsi: tu]
 seed (n.), 12 [si: d]
 selfish, 7 [ˈselfiʃ]
 senseless (unconscious), 17
 [ˈsenslis]
 separate (adj.), 7 [ˈsepərit]
 separation, 6 [sepəˈreiʃən]
 serve (dinner), 5 [sə: v]
 service (performed), 7 [ˈsə: vis]
 set (a trap), 5 [set]
 set (of things), 7
 set fire to, 10 [ˈset ˈfaɪə tu]
 settle (alight), 9 [ˈsetl]
 settler, 16 [ˈsetlə]
 severely, 2 [siˈviəli]
 shadow (n.), 8 [ˈʃædou]
 shape (n.), 4 [ʃeɪp]
 share (v.), 10 [ʃə]
 shave (v.), 5 [ʃeɪv]
 shipping (n.), 13 [ˈʃipiŋ]
 shiver (v.), 12 [ˈʃivə]
 shock (n.), 7 [ʃɒk]
 shorten, 4 [ˈʃɔ: tən]
 shortly (soon), 14 [ˈʃɔ: tli]
 short of, 16 [ˈʃɔ: t əv]
 sick (bilious), 12 [sik]
 sideways, 8 [ˈsaidweɪz]
 silence, silently, 2 [ˈsaɪləns,
 ˈsaɪləntli]
 silkworm, 9 [ˈsɪlkwɔ: m]
 similar, 16 [ˈsimilə]
 since (because), 14 [sɪns]
 single, 16 [ˈsɪŋɡl]
 singly, 12 [ˈsɪŋɡli]
 sink (a well), 16 [sɪŋk]
 sister-in-law, 7 [ˈsɪstərɪnlɔ:]

sleepy, 12 [ˈsli: pi]
 slip (go quickly), 12 [slɪp]
 smile (v.), 5 [smaɪl]
 smoothly, 4 [ˈsmu: ðli]
 soap, 13 [səʊp]
 so (in that way), 10 [səʊ]
 society (human), 9 [səˈsaɪəti]
 solid (n.), 4 [ˈsɒlɪd]
 solve, 16 [sɒlv]
 some . . . or other, 5 [ˈsəm
 . . . ər ˈʌðə]
 soon (early), 6 [su: n]
 (no) sooner . . . (than), 14
 [ˈsu: nə]
 sorrow (n.), 6 [ˈsɔ:rou]
 soul, 1 [səʊl]
 soup, 5 [su: p]
 southward, 16 [ˈsauθwəd]
 sow, sowed, sown (sowed), 15
 [sou, soud, soun]
 spade, 15 [speɪd]
 speaker, 17 [ˈspi: kə]
 specialist (n.), 14 [ˈspeʃəlist]
 speech (oration), 10 [spi: tʃ]
 spelling (way of), 14 [ˈspeliŋ]
 spend (life), 6 [spend]
 spill, spilt, spilt (spilled), 15
 [spɪl, spɪlt, spɪld]
 spirit (soul), 6 [ˈspɪrɪt]
 (in) spite (of), 10 [spaɪt]
 splendid, 7 [ˈsplendɪd]
 split, split, split, 15 [splɪt]
 sport (n.), 3 [spɔ: t]
 spread (disease) (v.), 9 [spred]
 spring (steel), 5 [sprɪŋ]
 spring up (weeds), 15 [ˈsprɪŋ-
 ˈʌp]
 square (adj.), 16 [skweə]
 stain (n. and v.), 17 [steɪn]
 stamp (down), 17 [stæmp]
 stand (bear), 17 [stænd]
 starry, 6 [ˈsta: ri]

that is, 3 ['ðæt 'iz]
 There (exclamatory), 2 [ðeə]
 thinker, 6 ['θɪŋkə]
 thorn, 12 [θɔːn]
 thorough, 17, -ly, 10 ['θʌrə]
 throat, 17 ['θrəʊt]
 thorough (owing to), 16 [θruː]
 throughout, 16 [θruː 'aʊt]
 thus, 9 [ðʌs]
 thus (far), 10 ['ðʌs 'fɑː]
 tidal, 8 ['taɪdɪ]
 tide, 8 tideless, 8 [taɪd, 'taɪdlɪs]
 tidy, 7 ['taɪdɪ]
 tight, 18 [taɪt]
 tin, tin-mine, 8 [tɪn, 'tɪn maɪn]
 Tom, 17 [tɒm]
 ton, 2 [tʌn]
 tool, 15 [tuːl]
 tooth-ache, 12 ['tuː θeɪk]
 Torquay, 8 ['tɔː 'keɪ]
 (in) touch (with), 2 [tʌtʃ]
 tour, -ist, 8 [tuː, -rɪst]
 trade (n.), 4 [treɪd]
 transitive, 16 ['trɑː nsɪtɪv]
 translation, 14 [trɑː ns'leɪʃən]
 trap (n. and v.), 5 [træp]
 tremble, 17 ['trembl]
 trial (test), 13 ['traɪəl]
 trouble (n.), 7 ['trʌbl]
 trousers, 17 ['traʊzəz]
 truly, 3 ['truːli]
 trunk (of tree), 12 [trʌŋk]
 truth, 17 [truːθ]
 turn out (to be), 13 ['tɜːn
 'aʊt]
 twist (v. and n.), 12 [twɪst]
 typewriter, 2 ['taɪpɪraɪt]

U

ugly, 9 ['ʌɡli]
 unbelieving, 17 ['ʌnbɪ'liːvɪŋ]
 uncommon, 7 ['ʌn'kɒmən]

unconscious, 17 [ʌn'kɒnʃəs]
 uncontrolled, 16 [ʌn'kɒn-
 'trəʊld]
 understanding (n.), 13 [ʌnda-
 'stændɪŋ]
 unfinished, 10 [ʌn'fɪnɪʃt]
 unfortunate, 9 [ʌn'fɔː tʃənɪt]
 university, 3 [juːnɪ'vɜːsɪti]
 unlike, 4 [ʌn'laɪk]
 unmarried, 7 [ʌn'maɪəd]
 unpack, 8 [ʌn'pæk]
 unselfish, 14 [ʌn'selfɪʃ]
 unselfishness, 10 [ʌn'selfɪʃ-
 nəs]
 unsuccessful, 16 [ʌn'sʌks'fʌl]
 unsuccessfully, 5 [ʌnsəs'pi-
 'fʌli]
 unsympathetically, 12 [ʌn-
 sɪmpə'tetɪkəli]
 untidy, 7 [ʌn'taɪdɪ]
 untie, 16 [ʌn'taɪ]
 unwise, 9 [ʌn'waɪzɪ]
 upper, 17 [ʌpə]
 upright (n. and adj.), 15
 [ʌpraɪt]
 upset (v.), 8 [ʌp'set]
 usable, 16 [juːzəbl]
 usefulness, 18 [juːs'fʌlnəs]
 useless, 16 [juːslɪs]
 V
 value (v.), 10 ['væljuː]
 variety (difference), 13 [və-
 'raɪəti]
 variety (sort), 9
 Venice, 4 ['venɪs]
 very well (all right), 12 ['veri
 'wel]
 victim, 17 ['vɪktɪm]
 violent, 12 ['vaɪələnt]

state (country), 4 [steit]
 state (v.), 13
 statement, 13 ['steimənt]
 steam (n.), 5 [sti:m]
 steel (n.), 5 [sti:l]
 sticking-plaster, 5 ['stikiŋ
 sting (n. and v.) *stung, stung*, 9
 [stiŋ, staj]
 St. Ives, 8 [snt'aivz]
 St. Mark, 4 [snt'ma:k]
 stomach (n.), 16 ['stamak]
 stool, 17 [stu:l]
 store (quantity), 3 [sto:]
 store (v.), 16
 stormy, 4 ['sto:mi]
 strand (n.), 10 [strænd]
 stranger, 17 ['streindʒə]
 straw, 15 [stro:]
 stretch (extend), 16 [stretʃ]
 stretch, 17 ['stretʃə]
 strict, 17 ['strikt]
 strike (a match), 7 [straik]
 strip (n.), 16 [stri:p]
 struggle (v.), 1 ['stragl]
 student, 3 ['stju:dənt]
 study (n.), 3 ['stadi]
 stuff (n.), 18 [stʌf]
 stupid, 2 ['stju:pid]
 subject (of sentence), 16
 ['sabdʒɪkt]
 successfully, 10 [sək'sesfʊli]
 Sudan, 16 [su(:)'da:n]
 Suez, 4 ['su(:)iz]
 suffer, 6 ['sʌfə]
 suffering (n.), 6 ['sʌəriŋ]
 supply (n.), 15 [sə'plai]
 supply (v.), 2
 support (help) (v.), 10 [sə'pɔ:t]
 supposing (with adv. clause),
 7 [sə'pəʊziŋ]
 (to be) sure, 14 ['ʃʊə]

surface, 16 ['sa:fsis]
 surprise (v. and n.), 7
 [sə'praiz]
 suspect (v.), 1 [səs'pekt]
 suspicion, 1 [səs'piʃən]
 swear, *swore, sworn* (use bad
 language), 17 [swə, swɔ:.
 swɔ: n]
 sweep, *swept, swept*, 15 [swi:p,
 swəpt]
 swell, *swelled, swollen*
 (swelled), 12 [swel, sweld,
 'swoulan]
 swing (n.), 15 [swiŋ]
 swing, *swung, swung*, 15 [swiŋ,
 swaŋ]
 swordsman, 1 ['sɔ:dzmən]
 system, 16 ['sistem]
 T
 tail, 7 [teil]
 tailor, 17 ['teila]
 take (a bus), 16 [teik]
 take (consider), 13
 take action (against), 9 [teik
 'ækʃən]
 take advantage of, 14 [teik
 əd'vɑ:ntidʒ əv]
 take care of, 12 [teik 'keəv]
 take down (dictation), 2 [teik
 'daʊn]
 tap (water), (n.), 15 [tæp]
 tax (n.), 12 [tæks]
 technical, 5 ['teknikl]
 temperature, 12 ['temprətʃə]
 tempt, 8 [tempt]
 terribly, 12 ['teribli]
 test (n.), 10 [test]
 test (v.), 15
 thankful, 8 ['θæŋkfu]
 thanks, 7 [θæŋks]
 thanks to, 9 [θæŋks tu]

W

wages, 2 ['weɪdʒɪz]
 (lie in) wait, 9 [weɪt]
 waiter, 17 ['weɪtə]
 Walter, 10 ['wɔ: ltə]
 wander, 10 ['wɒndə]
 wash up (by tide), 8 ['wɒʃ
 'ʌp]
 waste (n. and adj.) 9, 16
 [weɪst]
 wasteful, 16 ['weɪstfʊl]
 water (v.), 15 ['wɔ: tə]
 watering-can, 15 ['wɔ:tərɪŋ
 kæn]
 waterway, 4 ['wɔ: təweɪ]
 wax (n.), 9 [wæks]
 weakness, 1 ['wi: knəs]
 wealth, 6 [welθ]
 wealthy, 8 ['welθi]
 wear out, 16 ['weər'au̯t]
 weed (n. and v.), 15 [wi: d]
 weigh, 11 [weɪ]
 westward, 16 ['westwəd]
 whatever, 3 [wɒt'evə]
 whichever, 18 [wɪtʃ'evə]
 whoever, 15 [hu: 'evə]
 (a) while (n.), 16 [waɪl]
 widow, 1 ['wɪdɒw]
 wild (uncultivated, barren), 8
 [waɪld]
 will (determination) (n.), 10
 [wɪl]
 William, 2 ['wɪljəm]
 wind, *wound*, *wound*, 4 [waɪnd,
 waʊnd]

wireless, 16 ['waɪələs]
 wire-netting, 15 ['waɪə'netɪŋ]
 wisdom, 3 ['wɪzdəm]
 wise, -ly, 3 [waɪz, 'waɪzli]
 within (place), 10 [wɪð'in]
 wooded, 6 ['wʊdɪd]
 wool, 2 [wʊl]
 woollen, 9 ['wʊlən]
 Wordsworth, 6 ['wɔ: dzwəθ]
 work (of machinery) (v.), 5
 [wɔ: k]
 work (of literature), 14
 work of art, 4 ['wɔ: kəv 'ɑ: t]
 workman, 15 ['wɔ: kmən]
 world (people of the world),
 10 [wɔ: ld]
 worldly, 6 ['wɔ: ldli]
 worn (old), 8 [wɔ: n]
 worry (v.), 2 ['wəri]
 would you mind . . . ? 7 ['wʊd
 ju(:) 'maɪnd]
 wound (n.), 17 [wu: nd]
 wrist, 17 [rɪst]
 write down, 6 ['raɪt 'daʊn]
 write out, 2 ['raɪt 'au̯t]

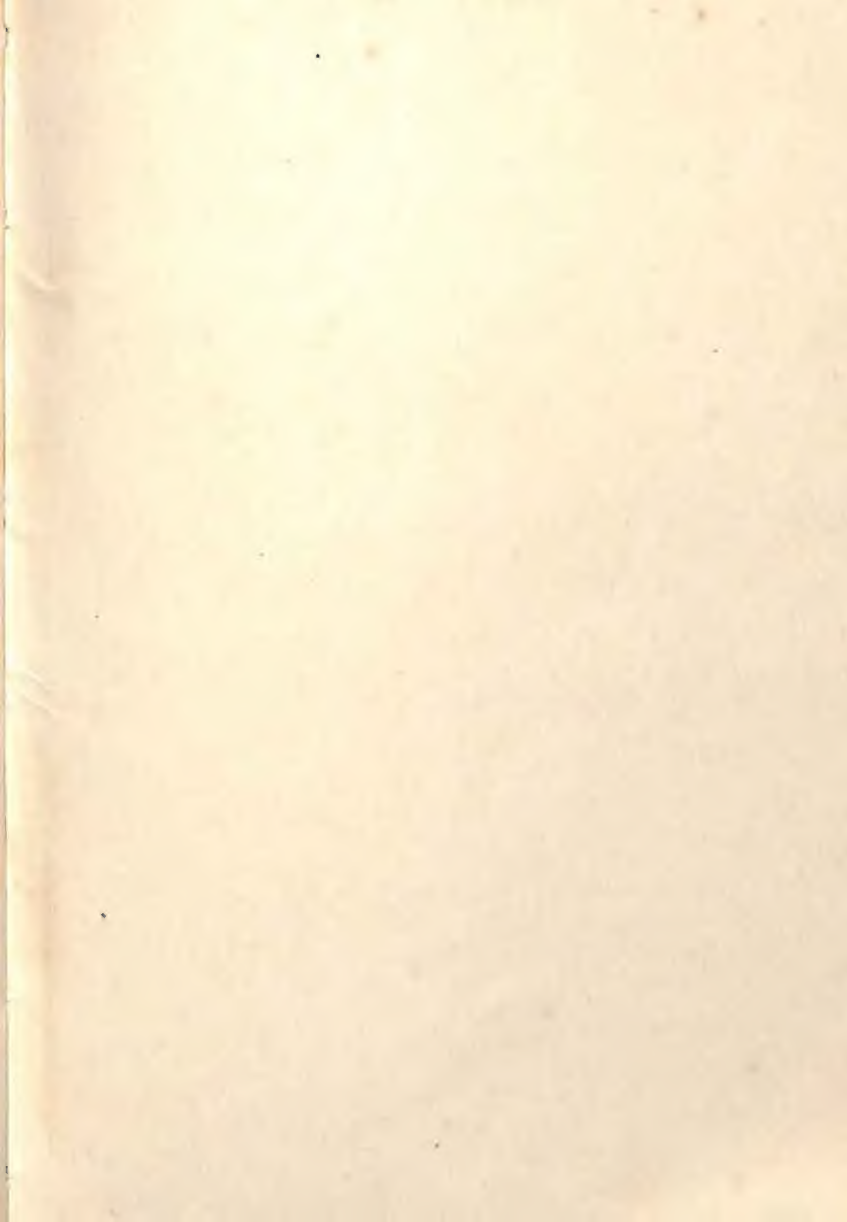
Y

yearly, 3 ['jɜ: li]
 yet (but, however), 6 [jet]
 yield (v.), 10 [ji: ld]
 youth (the period), 14 [ju: θ]

Z

zero, 16 ['ziərəʊ]





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